The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

LUCILIUS' DEATH SONG.

...lowly bed with scarcely conscious ear,
... and flick'ring pulse, for death was
...
..., "Bertram for aye," had pierced
...
...-breath back again, the foster to
...
... her couch of pain, and with a
...
... stayed his dart, the faithful
...
... that rend the air, they say my
... I lived has come, and I must soon
... covered. I'd place him to his sire,
... father's hand had been the stepping
...
... of my soul, when weary of the strife,
... such'ning world, it bound me unto
... the limbs to the stock, I kept it even
... knee up again—oh! what would I
..., I kept it in an once distant land,
... that purpose with the scourge or
... chill heavy dews are gathering on
... from my sight and vivid comes
... mother years when in the lordly shade
... and trees o'er me threw, my humble
... and daughters there laughed to their
... with to sing with their sweet mirth's
... where are the leaves that on you
... me is bare, and I am stripped
... a rotten stump, but many a sum-
... I sang to hear the popping waters'
... on, to my knee, and sang ye many
... and their wars that fought our hills
... you again, and I shall sing no more
... but I used to sing to charm your ear
... kept the one who perished for your
... regain at the auld Gipsy's wake;
... only one although he changed, but
... gentle heart, and I could not forget—
... father's place, and now I must
... and I can go, and with a lightened
... hurry—let me gaze once more upon
... but I know that thou art in thy place;
... look, out of the light, and let him
... darkness is upon my sin dim eye,
... as me now, and passing is my
... it's ended now, and come, thou wel-
... look its flight as the last word was
... had passed in storms was with the
... ADA.

THE CHALLENGE.

... nature, once mutually vow'd,
... Monster,
... and beauty so proud,
... Science.
... and away to the field
... the proud lier to yield,
... his insolent pride.
... him with his soft beaming smiles,
... valorous fight;
... quickly forgetting their broils,
... all things aright.
... their friendship took root,
... stronger and stronger;
... they ex, was the point in dispute
... soldiers no longer.
... length they repair,
... him with his station,
... and wit, in the fair,
... habitation. AGNES.

MARIE ANTOINETTE.

... from thee apart,
... doubtful, false and wild,
... —but thou hast smil'd,
... their fountains start
... feelings of a heart
... thine own; but teach me, child,
... thee, as thou art,
... of thy dark, deep eye,
... thy witching voice,
... such nature to rejoice—
... pure as a summer sky,
... hair, flung loosely by;
... sister to forget
... Antoinette! W. G. B.

WISH I WERE.

(IN THE GARRET.)

... a little flea
... lady's ear,
... every lover see,
... fair hear;
... I study human hearts,
... nature scan—
... soul, crafty arts
... coward man.

... on the loveliest rose,
... lady's breast;
... hear each sigh that flows,
... why thus distress'd:
... study woman's heart,
... lady's every gentle
... only in each part,
... and of shade.

... on a lady's face,
... been broad and flat;
... I knew the happy man
... is looking at;
... I see the winks and blinks
... between the pair,
... so much, methinks
... or of pray'r.

... a drop of blood,
... lady's heart,
... of all the good
... there apart;
... of us then' the title
... I'd resist,
... woman's lofty pride,
... lady's love.

... a box of snuff,
... in bliss,
... cried hold, enough,
... of this;
... a better mode,
... of love;
... the first with that word—Paid,
... so much approve.

... I see the tears of bliss
... her blushing cheek—
... reproved kiss,
... what she should speak;
... could be very hit,
... transform me to thrill,
... one word forgot,
... the tale to tell.

MILFORD BARD.

COMMUNICATION.

TO MARY ANN ——.

"What a dangerous age is this,
That even counter boys adore to gaze
In beauty's very face, and lose their heart."
FLATFOOT.

Flatfoot, the world has not changed for the better since thy day; the starched, heartless fop perambulates now as he did then, twisting a slender cane about his fingers, and staring vacantly on all that pass him, excepting when he meets a lady; then the quizzing glass gives labor to his fingers; he lifts it slowly to his eye with his left dexter paw, rests the other on his hip, bears all his weight (if weight he has) on his sinister shank, and twines the other round it; mechanically observes the blushing fair, then drops his under jaw, emits a loud ha! ha! ha! in which his sluggish eyes will not participate,—exclaims, in drawling tones a parrot would not mimic, "Egad she's beautiful, pon honna;" resumes his wonted state, and passes on forgetful that he saw her. In truth, Mary Ann, this thing deserves our pity, not our anger; education has smothered the breathings of his soul, and fashion has usurped the place of feeling.—Let us leave him to his folly, and charitably hope

That strengthless nature yet may hurt the fools
That take opinions wind seems to hear.

But, my dear Mary, surely you did violence to your generous nature, to become displeased with us poor counter jumpers. We never thought of insult; we poor, half-starved beaux, (as you well observed,) look on your peerless charms with other motives. Our stomachs but half filled, think, but half fed, and you would not forbid our greedy eyes to feast on nature's most delightful work; and if in ecstacy we say, unconsciously, that you are painted, we mean not that your own or other hands have marked those various hues that none beheld with apathy, but that dame nature, in her happiest mood, has centered in your dimpled, smiling cheeks, and thrown around your lovely countenances, those pleasing colors, termed, by laymen, paint, and which they have tried in vain to copy; and if a smile curl on our pallid lips when we behold ye thus, or if our joy, too great, burst to a laugh, you would not, could not, from your hearts frown down the only pleasure that makes life supportable. What, if denied the wholesome air, pent in a store, our bodies dwindle to a stature low, will you, my pretty girl, call that a crime that cold necessity's unbending law has caused?

Believe me, lady, 'tis not ignorance, nor vanity, nor yet impertinence, that takes us to the wall as you pass by. Your beauty is one cause; struck with its light, we forget the laws of courtesy: the other is (I blush to speak it, grovelings that we are) nature's first law, self-preservation. Did we take the gutter, as you hint we should, think! Mary, think! our little, half-starved bodies, all exposed, unsheltered by the wall, might be whisked off by some rude blast of wind, scattered through space, and regain the world no more.

If this apology will not procure a pardon for the faults you have caused yourselves, I will proceed to tell you what to do to cause the end you so sincerely wish:—First, veil the lustre of your laughing eyes behind a pair of greenish spectacles; take out the roses blushing in your cheeks, and plant dandelions there; extract the ivory teeth that grace your mouths, and in their place set rows of turtle shell; then shave away your glossy curling hair, and wear a bristly wig of iron grey, a bonnet more superfluous; then appear in some new fashioned dress, that takes away all marks of form and symmetry, and then upon my board I swear to gaze upon your faces no'er again. Till then, my dear girl, I shall do myself the exquisite pleasure of looking on each handsome female face I meet, and wish them health, content, and happiness.

Yours, till old age comes,
A COUNTER JUMPER.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE RECTOR OF EYAM.

Fear may for a moment weep,
Christian courage—never.

What though o'er my mortal tomb
Clouds and mists be blending!
Sweetest hopes shall chase the gloom,
Hopes to heaven ascending.

There shall be my stay, my trust,
Ever bright and vernal—
Life shall blossom out of dust,
Life and joy eternal. BOWRING.

'Tis sweet to think there still is one
Whose bosom beats for me;
Who closer clings, as others shun,
Who'll never, never flee.

The plague prevailed in London in 1665; and in the spring of the succeeding year, this dreadful scourge, supposed to have been brought from the metropolis in some woollen goods, made its appearance among the blooming hills and peaceful vales of Derbyshire. The plague raged in the little town of Eyam; and from the mansion of the wealthy, and the cot of the peasant, was heard the voice of lamentation and weeping—the wail of deep distress—the groan of bodily suffering. The rapid progress of the pestilence soon filled the rural church-yard, and graves were sought in the fields, and by the shady stream side. The imagination of one who has been where a similar though less terrible disease was spreading its ravages around, needs no aid in forming a picture of the reality of wretchedness and accumulated woes, which must have existed at such a time, in this once quiet and happy spot. To such an one, we need not enter into the melancholy detail, and exhibit the mother, with the seeds of disease in her frame, hanging in speechless grief over the last throes and agonies of her expiring child, whom she must soon follow; the father standing by the blackened corpse of the last scion of his race—the anticipated prop of his declining years;—the husband with his dying wife—the wife with her dying husband—the parting of brother and sister—of youth and maid beloved—the horrible suddenness of the change "from fair to foul"—the hurried burial—these are the stern, substantial, hideous ills of human life, which have nothing of the soothing pensiveness—nothing of the consecrating tenderness of fanciful association, to allure us to dwell upon them, by agreeably affecting our sensibilities—the ills from the contemplation of which we turn with shuddering and disgust, as allied with all that is humiliating in our nature.

Very different were the feelings of those who fled from their habitations in Eyam, and escaped the advance of the infection, from the feelings of the refugees from a great city, in a similar visitation; for here each one had lost a relative, a friend, or at least an acquaintance—each had to mourn over the eternal absence of some familiar face. William Mompesson, the rector of Eyam, was a man of intelligence, of amiable disposition, and of elevated piety. He possessed that gentle and persuasive eloquence, so interesting and impressive—so peculiarly becoming in one who ministers at the altar; and to the holy faith to which he had dedicated his life, the warmest aspirations of a pure heart, and the best energies of an expansive mind, were unceasingly devoted. He was blessed with a wife worthy of all his affection, and with two children, a boy and a girl. His health was delicate, and the paleness of his cheek, and his somewhat attenuated form, seemed to indicate the insidious approaches of that disorder, which so often selects its victims from among the young, the beautiful, and the intellectual.

William Mompesson, his wife, and a friend, were standing at the door of the parsonage. It was a neat little house, painted white, with a grass plot in front, a tasteful garden, and a "cherished woodbine." A carriage and pair of horses stood in the road. It was melancholy to contrast the beautiful aspect of nature, in the full promise of joyous spring, and breathing of peace, and hope, and contentment, with the invisible but active workings of the pestilence, whose existence had been developed, and whose fatal infection was spreading. "My dear Mompesson," said his friend, "you surely will not remain in the seat of disease—you cannot, you certainly cannot have made up your mind to this. Think of your wife—your children"——"I do, I do, my dear friend," said Mompesson, "and they must be removed from this afflicted place; but for my own part, my duty commands me to remain. I have given myself to the altar, and must not shrink because the service is perilous. Many of my parishioners are unable to depart; some of them are now on dying beds. This is a time when the consolations of religion are peculiarly needful; and should their pastor—their spiritual guide—should he flee from his flock, when he should stand as a watchman on the tower, and warn them to prepare for their eternal state? No, my friend: here I must remain; here I must perform the work my Master has for me to do. But Catharine, my wife, you must depart: no imperious duty requires your stay—no, no, my dearest wife—you must go with our children from this smitten land." "William," said his wife, "I will not leave you. The children—yes—our dear children, they shall go; but with you I will remain. Your fate I will share, whate'er that be. Shame on the wife who would leave her partner at such a time, when she should be by his side, his comfort and support!" Her resolution was fixed, and could not be changed. George, and the young Elizabeth, were called. They were blessed with the utterance and the silent prayer. The parents' tears wet their bright and innocent brows. They were given to the care of the friend, the carriage drove off, and William Mompesson and his wife turned with a heavy heart, and went into their now solitary dwelling.

* * * * *

From yonder cave rises the sound of prayer and supplication in the sublime ritual of the English Church. It is William Mompesson and the remnant of his flock. And in this cave he has gathered together those whom the pestilence has spared, to worship the God of their fathers, and receive the holy ordinances of the Christian faith. It was indeed a solemn scene—like a dying man expounding the word of life to dying men—a congregation worshipping within the portals of the grave—for who might be called next? who might be the next individual summoned to swell the dread catalogue of the departed? Yet the eye of the preacher faileth not; the cheek of the preacher blanches not; his voice does not tremble; it is as firm as when he spoke from the sacred desk in his own parish church; but his cheek is thinner—there is a shade of sadness upon his brow—a deeper gravity in the tones of his always solemn voice—a deeper prostration of his soul before the Almighty Chastener who was visiting the land with his presence. Solemn was the sacramental rite administered in this consecrated cave—consecrated by the holy purposes to which it was now appropriated. In this assembly of christians, there was nothing of the careless indifference, the irreverent gazing, the sluggish devotion, the forced attention, so often conspicuous in the listless congregations of too many of our churches; it was no time or place to catch the gaze of admiration, to sport a fashionable dress, or to give and receive the signs of gay and cheerful recognition. A solemnity almost awful threw its shade over every countenance; and when the melody of adoration rose, it was serious, devout, with none of the flippancy and flourish of vocal display: it was felt, it was sincere, it ascended from the heart, and was not the mere exercise of the lips.

William Mompesson had used his authority and influence to prevent the inhabitants of Eyam from removing beyond a certain district, to prevent, if possible, the spread of the pestilence; and within this district, he and his faithful Catharine had exerted themselves with almost unexampled industry, in works of kindness, piety, and active benevolence. The Rector of Eyam was their legislator; the decider of their little differences; the physician of their corporal sufferings; and the physician who poured upon their desponding souls the light and consolation of celestial hope. No fear of contagion appalled him; no apprehensions of disease stayed his footsteps. He entered the noisome habitation of wretchedness and poverty, and by the bedside of him who had just sunk a prey to the destroyer, he called upon the living to prepare to meet their God in judgment. William Mompesson took the plague; but his life was spared, and he recovered, again to pursue his career of well-doing. Catharine, his heroic wife, his nurse, the companion of his woes, the soother of his cares, she fell a victim. With suppressed, but indescribable emotion, Mompesson watched the last quivering of life in this devoted woman. When he had beheld the change of death come over her, and glaze her eye, and spread its moisture upon her convulsed and pallid countenance; when he had caught the last murmurs of that dear voice which had so often cheered the gloom of his solitude, and animated him in the duties of his sacred calling; the fortitude of the man and the christian was overcome. He sunk down by the bed-side, and covered his face with his hands, and felt as if indeed the last ray of hope had departed, and the only tie that bound him to earth was snapt for ever. He had cause to expect that this calamity must come upon him; he had endeavoured to prepare his mind for it; he had thought himself successful; but now that it had arrived, now that he felt the withering stroke, he found, with anguish found, how vain was all his fancied preparation. He knew that they would not be separated for ever; and the anticipation of a joyful and eternal re-union, when he too had left this scene of care and pain, of change and sorrow, came with a balm and a solace to his woes; and William Mompesson returned to his round of duty; again knelt and prayed in the chamber of the dying and the dead; again led the devotions of his parishioners in the church of the cavern of refuge; and his sweet children—the dark-eyed George, and Elizabeth, with her golden locks and sunny smile—were they not in his thoughts? O yes! his soul now clung to these with increased affection; for they were his all, his dear, dear orphans, the pledges of their mother's love. O, there was a flow of gratitude to Heaven in the inmost recesses of his soul, that they were left to him, and beyond the reach of the devouring pestilence; and fervent was the aspiration that rose to the Almighty Protector, for the safety and prosperity of his orphans.

* * * * *

In the autumn, the plague began to abate; and as the winter approached, the pestilence departed, and the inhabitants of Eyam returned to their deserted residences. The town began to put on its former appearance; but it was still a melancholy place. Friends, neighbours, relations, met, greeted each other; but like those who had escaped from a wreck, it was in sorrow, almost and gratulation. Each had his own bereavements, his own griefs; each, a tale of suffering, to hear or to relate. Kindly and reverentially did they look upon their Rector. His unshrinking fidelity to the cause of truth went to their hearts. When they thought upon his virtues, and listened to the story of his visits of mercy, benevolence, and expansive charity; when they dwelt upon his perseverance and unwearied patience in the midst of contagion and of death; they regarded him as something above the level of weak and sinful humanity; and when they thought of his wife——they felt a true compassion; and treated his sorrows with silent respect, not with an offensive display of condolence.

William Mompesson received his children with a warm pressure, and a yearning embrace. For them and their welfare in life, he resolved not to resign himself to the gloom that was settling upon his spirit. He filled his pulpit as before. He preached, and fervently. He attended to all the duties of his office with his wonted assiduity. But it was plain to the observer, that the life of William Mompesson was waning fast. Consumption had taken hold upon him; and the occasional flush upon his cheek, and his eye of wild, unhealthy brightness, told that his days were numbered, and that his footsteps were nigh unto the tomb. His frequent debility, and his exhaustion after the discharge of the functions of his profession, convinced him that he was approaching the dark valley of the shadow of death. But he approached it calm, composed, completely resigned to the will of his heavenly Father. His wish was, to die with his armour on, and his weapon in his hand, as a good champion of the faith; that when his Master called him, he might be found watching. His wish was granted; the Rector of Eyam fainted at the altar, and was borne to his house by a weeping congregation. He recognized his children before he died; and with his thin arms around them, and his lips moving in inaudible prayer, the spirit of William Mompesson left its tenement of clay, to join the spirit of his Catharine in the realms of perfect and eternal bliss. "Sweet is the death of the Christian."

The memory of William Mompesson still lives; and in the fertile fields and shady walks of Derbyshire, when the graves of those who died of the plague are pointed out, by the hill side, and in the solitary vale, tradition will long continue to tell of the cavern of devotion, and of the pious philanthropy of the Rector of Eyam.

"But there are those, to whom we bring,
Delighted, heart and soul;
Whose strength is sweetest—love to man
The centre of the whole.

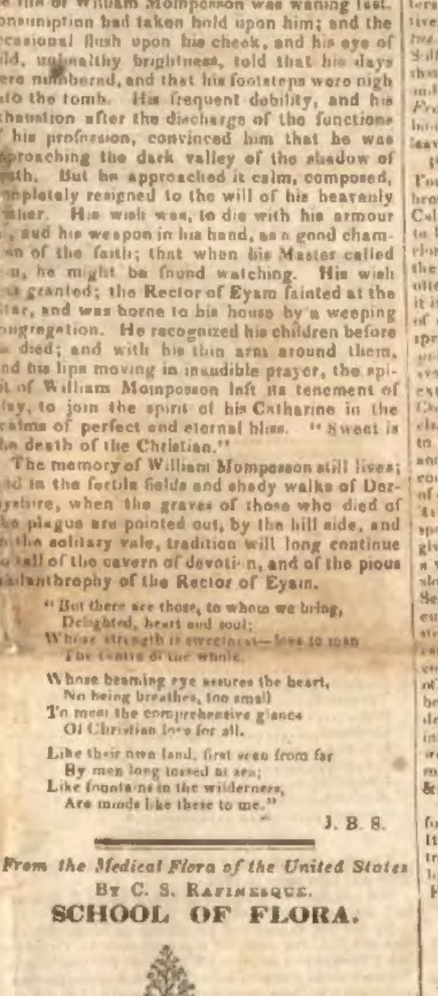
Whose beaming eye assures the heart,
No being breathes, too small
To meet the comprehensive glance
Of Christian love for all.

Like their new land, first seen from far
By men long tossed at sea;
Like fountains in the wilderness,
Are minds like these to me."

J. B. S.

From the Medical Flora of the United States
BY C. S. RAFINESQUE.

SCHOOL OF FLORA.



FRASERA VERTICILLATA.

English Name—American Colombo.
Vulgar Names—Colombo root, Columbia, Indian Lettuce, Yellow Gentian, Golden seal, Curcuma, Meadow Pride, Pyramid, &c.

Genus Frasera—Calix persistent, four parted. Corolla spreading, rotate, four parted, segments elliptic, each having in the middle a large bearded gland. Stamins four short, alterne with the segments. One pistil, germen oval compressed, one style, two stigmas. Capsul oval flat, one celled, two valved, several winged imbricate seeds inserted on the valves.

Description—Root triennial, large, yellow, rugose, tuberose, hard, horizontal, spindle shaped, two feet long sometimes, with few fibres. The whole plant perfectly smooth, stem from five to ten feet high, cylindrical, erect, solid, with few branches, except at the top, where they form a part of the pyramidal inflorescence. Leaves all verticillate, sessile and entire, with a single nerve; the radical leaves form a star spread upon the ground, they are elliptical and obtuse, from five to twelve in number, from ten to eighteen inches long, and from three to five broad; constituting the whole plant in the first years, or before the stem grows. The stem leaves are in whorls of four to eight, seldom more or less, smaller and narrower than the radical leaves, the lowest are narrow oblong, the upper lanceolate, acute, and sometimes undulate.

Flowers yellowish white, numerous, large, forming an elegant pyramidal panicle, the branches of which are axillary to leaves or bracts, unequally verticillate or thickcome; this pyramid is from one to five feet long; the bracts are ternate or opposite, shorter than the leaves, broader at the base, acute, pedicles lax, longer than the flowers, cylindric. Calix deeply four parted, spreading, segments, lanceolate, acute, persistent, nearly as long as the Corolla, which is one inch in diameter, open flat, deeply four parted, with four elliptic-cruciate segments, margin somewhat indexed, and cucullate obtuse, a large gland in the middle of each, convex on both sides, ciliate. The four stamins opposite to the sinuses and inserted on them, filaments short, subulated, anthers oval oblong, base notched. Germen central oval, compressed, decurrent into a style as long, and having two thick glandular stigmas. Capsul yellowish, borne on the persistent calix, oval, acuminate, very compressed, margin thin, sides subconvex, with a suture, opening in two flat valves, one celled. Seeds flat, elliptic, imbricated, winged around, inserted on the sutures of the valves. Sometimes a few flowers have five or six stamins, and as many segments to the Corolla.

Locality.—It grows West, South, and North of the Alleghany mountains; but neither on them, nor East of them. It is spread from the western parts of New York to Missouri and thence to Alabama and Carolina. It is found in high woody lands, open glades and meadows. Rare in some places, in others extremely abundant.

History.—One of the handsomest native plants of America. I have seen it in the western glades of Kentucky ten feet high, with a pyramid of crowded blossoms 4 or 5 feet long. They are seedless and in full bloom from May to July. It is a true triennial, the root sending only on the third year a stem and flowers.

It bears also many vulgar names, but Colombo root is the most common, since it has been found medical, and very similar to Columba, once called Colombo also, the *Cocculus palmatus*. It is become a kind of substitute for it, and an article of trade on that account, being largely collected in the western states.

Qualities.—The root is the official part, it has a sweetish bitter taste like Gentian, and resembles Columba in appearance, having a thick yellow bark, and a yellowish spongy wood. But their chemical characters are very different, the *Frasera* contains Extractive, Amacine, and Resin; while the *Cocculus palmatus* contains Cochonin, a bitter Resin, Oil, Starch, Sulfate of Lime, and *Columbine*. I suspect, however, that the analysis of the Frasera has not been accurate, and that it contains Inuline or a peculiar substance, *Fraserine*, intermediate between Inuline and Columbine. It yields its qualities to water and alcohol. The leaves are also bitter.

Properties.—Emetic and Cathartic when fresh, Tonic, antiseptic and febrifuge when dry. When first brought into notice it was supposed to be equal to the Columba, and substituted thereto; but has been found to be inferior, A. Ives even contends that it is inferior to many other native tonics. It has, however, the advantage over them to afford a very large root-often weighing several pounds, and to sell cheap; it is about equal to Gentian and Rhubarb, in diseases of the stomach, and debility. It has cured a wide spread gangrene of the lower limbs by internal use and external application, when bark had failed. It avails in Intermittents like other pure bitters, and is extensively used in the Western States in Fevers, Cholics, Griping, Nausea, relaxed stomach and bowels, Indigestion, &c. As a purgative it is substituted to Rhubarb in many cases, particularly for Children and Pregnant Women, being found serviceable in the constipation of pregnancy, &c. It has the advantage of not heating the body. Cold water is said to add to its efficiency and prevent nausea or emesis. A teaspoonful of the powder in hot water and sugar will give immediate relief in case of heavy food, loading a weak stomach. It is a good corrector of the bile alone or united with other bitters. Cleyton and Schœpf, calling it *Swertia difformis*, say that it is employed in jaundice, scurvy, gout, suppressed menstruation and is a specific in hydrophobia! these indications require confirmation. The root ought to be collected from the fall of the second year to the spring of the third year growth; when in blossom the root becomes softer and less bitter. The doses are two deschms of the powder, one or two ounces of the infusion; an extract of it ought to be made which would probably be like that of Gentian; a Vinegar is made of it in the West, useful as a refrigerant tonic, &c.

Remarks.—The *Frasera* deserves to be cultivated for its beauty and utility. It grows early from seeds. It begins to disappear like the Ginseng, from large tracts of country, by being wastefully gathered. Perhaps the true Columba might also be cultivated in Florida and Louisiana.

From the London Gentleman's Magazine of Fashions.

Gentlemen's Fashions for June.

ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES IN GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES, &c.

Black and green, mingled, are the colours most in estimation for dress and undress coats. The collar of the former is large and square, the lapels are cut in such a manner that they can be crossed one upon another, the skirts, very ample at the top, cover the haunches.—Coats are now made without false pockets.

Summer morning coats, composed of a new stuff called crin, have already appeared. This material is likely to be much in favour.

These coats are very short, and have three plaits behind, on each side of the skirt. Black is, this year, most generally adopted for summer undress coats.

A short time ago our dandies went to the theatre, or to a family dinner, in an undress coat and a black cravat; at present, a dandy will not show himself at either but in a dress coat and a white cravat.

We have lately seen upon a distinguished dandy a blue coat with gold buttons, the seams and edges of which were trimmed with silk *tresses*.

A new shade of dark blue, bordering upon violet, is likely to become fashionable.

The new undress coats, of whatever colours they are, have all black velvet collars.

The newest coats to wear at races, have skirts almost as long as those of a coat, and are made without pockets on the hips. The collar is composed of velvet, and the buttons are of dead gold, with a *cercle brun*.

Some of the newest coats are of a reddish brown, with a velvet collar of the same shade, and yellow buttons wrought and *bombes*.

A new material has been seen in surtouts called *Satin des Circassiennes*, it is composed of wool and cotton; blue and brown are the favorite colours for it.

The most fashionable undress coats are now the *redingotes-habits*; one reason for their being so much in favor, is their being so convenient for riding on horseback, the plaits fall like those of a coat, without embarrassing the saddle.

Tailors give a gloss to velvet collars by passing a hot iron across them. This was the fashion some years back.

Some dandies wear the skirts of their coats so large and so square that they cover the seams of the pantaloons on each side.

Gentlemen have lately appeared at the theatre in green undress coats, pantaloons of brown, blue, or grey, and black cravats.

Some of the new waistcoats are of silk striped in relief; the stripes are an inch broad.

Many dandies wear waistcoats composed of white Marcella *a schall*. The shawl part is very narrow. Silk cravats made without a rosette have the lower end cut in a point.

Gold buttons have been lately introduced for gentlemen's waistcoats, and are ornamented in various pretty devices. They also possess a great advantage over those recently worn, since they may be transferred at pleasure to another waistcoat; a desirable fashion this, and one that will doubtless become favored by those of our beaux who find it convenient to unite economy with elegance.

Among the summer materials for gentlemen's wear, white Marcella, Nankeen, and, above all, English jean, both white and straw colour, are those which will be most in favor.

Summer waistcoats are composed of white Marcella, figured in small flowers of striking colors.

A great number of pantaloons are composed of Carmelite cloth. The most novel colors for those composed of kerseymere, are grey, or silver grey. They are always half-tight and fall square upon the ancle. Those made for riding, are composed of white dam or fancy colors.—The color called *ecru* is the most in favour.—Some dandies wear them under boots which reach half way up the leg, form large plaits on the instep, and are ornamented with a *glond* of the form of an olive.

Pantaloons of *Coutil de fil ecrin*, are tolerated only till a certain hour in the morning.

Pantaloons are worn very large and fall upon the boot.

White pantaloons are in *satin de Colin* for dress; those worn on horseback are composed jean or India dimity.

There are a number of Cameos mounted in shirt buttons; those in the middle ought to be the size of a sixpenny piece.

Some stylish men have lately been seen in waistcoats of yellow *poil de Chevre*, trimmed with silk buttons of the same colour; these waistcoats are made *a schall*.

The fashion of deep shirt collars is revived.

The most fashionable shirts are trimmed with a double frill, the one side is quilled, the other small plaited.

Cravats are composed of black satin, or else of changeable colours, or *a mille raies* with long hanging ends, or else fastened with buttons, or tied *en portmanteau*.

The foulards are now sometimes replaced by cambric handkerchiefs, of coloured grounds and patterns.

The dress that the Duke D—— wore at Long Champs, is cited as a model of elegance and splendour. His pantaloons, which were sky blue, and almost tight, were fastened at bottom by several large buttons composed of brilliants.

The most novel hats have the name of Zero given to the crown, because it is not larger at the top than the bottom; these hats are *a poil rus* and *a bords*.

Hats with pointed crowns are numerous.

The most fashionable boots are of Morocco leather.

Canes are become a real object of luxury; those made in rhinoceros cost more than eight pounds. The canes called *Constables* are very small, and have no handle; the top is covered with a gold plate.

A dasher has sported a new cane; the head of it is superbly ornamented with pearls and precious stones.

The head of a whip handle is now an object of luxury; the most fashionable are of gold, elegantly wrought, and enriched with pearls or torquoises.

The servants who attend their masters in their morning rides, are mounted upon English ponies, contrary to the fashion which, during a long time, has obliged the groom to be better dressed and better mounted than his master.

The Progress of the West.'—We have been amused by reading in a Pittsburgh paper, an account of that place published by Judge Brackenbridge in a Gazette existing there in 1786, and descriptive of the town as it was at that time, and having been equally edified by a companion-piece, some editorial remarks in the paper first spoken of, describing the town as it is now. The contrast borrows still greater force from the well-known fact that like magical changes have taken place in a vast extent of country. Several hundred miles further in the "western wilderness," Cincinnati presents features equally astonishing at least. Never, in so brief a period, have so many solitary places been made glad. We must borrow from the Pittsburgh print some of the particulars of the change made in that town.

In 1786, when Judge Brackenbridge wrote his account of that settlement, it was a frontier village, on the outermost limits of civilized population, containing, perhaps, a hundred houses. Now, it has more than two thousand, with a population of more than seventeen thousand souls, and is surrounded by suburbs or villages containing seven or eight thousand more. Then it had the only newspaper printed west of the Alleghany; now three hundred are printed in the same extent of country. At that time all the *bar iron* brought thither was *transported on horseback*; now Pittsburgh is called the Birmingham of America; thousands of tons of metal are brought to it, to be converted into steam engines, boiler iron, bar iron, anchors for the northern lakes, and sugar mills and sugar kettles for Louisiana. Instead of a trade in which four or five tons of lead and furs were exchanged for a few barrels of whiskey, flour or merchandize, three hundred large and many of them splendid steamboats are required for the exchanges of that country. Among the articles exchanged are castings, nails, farming utensils, glass, and cotton goods manufactured in Pittsburgh, which, forty years ago, could not manufacture the axes for felling the woods, and imported its window glass from Europe, but now makes window glass for Boston and Maine, and decorates with its flint glass the table of the President. A boarding school now occupies the place of Braddock's defeat; old Fort du Quesne is now within the smoke of thousands of chimneys; and on the scene of another sanguinary battle, the Ionic columns of a new University are erecting. It is important to those who are engaged in constructing routes for trade to this great western garden, to consider how vast a portion of this great and rapid prosperity is ascribable to the genius of Fulton, who has demonstrated that one single discovery in science, one improvement in the means of transportation, may, as it were, create an agricultural and commercial empire.

Extract from Professor Hitchcock's Prize Essay on Narcotic and Alcoholic Substances.

Rum for Blood.—If you distil a drunkard's blood you will obtain pure alcohol: indeed, it has been found in the ventricles of the brain.—Now alcohol in the blood cannot nourish any part of the animal system, because no part of that system is composed of alcohol: and there is no reason to suppose that this substance is decomposed after getting into the circulation. All the organs, as an ingenious medical writer remarks, 'decline this alcohol, as the blood conveys it round to them. The head says, 'my nerves are calmer, my thoughts are clearer, without it,—I beg to be excused: the heart says, 'my motions are more regular, my affections are purer, without it,—I have no occasion for it: the limbs say, our 'strength is firmer, our vigor is more durable, without it,—we need it not:' all say, 'it cannot nourish us, it cannot sustain us,—we will none of it: and at length rejected by all, except by those organs whose peculiar office it is to convey out of the blood its refuse and worthless parts, it is taken up by them and thrown out of the body.'

Stimulants can bow down to the earth an in-

tellect of giant strength, and make it grind in bondage, year after year, like Samson shorn of his locks, and deprived of his vision. Would to God there were not so many melancholy illustrations of this position in the history of drunkenness in our land. Alas! intemperance seems to select the brightest intellects as her victims, that she may show her omnipotence by crushing them in her iron embrace!

But to pass by the sot and drunkard, I maintain that the unnatural excitement which a moderate and occasional use of alcoholic and narcotic substances produces, is unfavorable to clearness and vigor in mental operations. The dizziness of the the brain, and exhilaration accompanying their use, especially that of alcohol, what are they but incipient delirium, and the premonitions of apoplexy. The mental operations may, indeed, seem to be quickened; but to what purpose is it, that the machine is furiously running and buzzing, after the balance wheel is taken off?

From the Baltimore Gazette.

As some interest seems to have been excited by the notice in the New York Gazette, that the ship Britannia had spoken the packet Manchester, off Cork "under kites," we have made a short extract from the journal of one of our friends, a passenger in the M., which alludes to them—A pleasant time and much amusement had been anticipated from the preparations which Mr. Smith had made for the voyage, and we are not aware that any thing more was designed, although as will appear, some reference is made to the effect produced by the kites upon the motion of the ship.

"*May* 20th.—Wind N. W. and strong; our progress 8 1-2 knots. We had this day some interesting experiments in aerostation. Our Mr. Smith, on leaving England last year, provided himself with 3000 yards of muslin, a case of twine or cord, and all other materials that might be necessary for the amusement—he used but little of them on the outward passage, and had now provided six or eight large bundles of our common reeds. On the passage we have frequently sent up single kites; they have flown 'till some irregularity occurred, then would fall, and be lost, it being impossible of course to recover them. This day the weather remarkably fine, and *all* the passengers, for the first time, well enough to be on deck. Mr. S. proposed sending up several kites: the first then was started, and three hanks of cord, of 120 yards each, was let out; then a second kite (of blue material,) six feet square, and was attached by its back to the cord of the first one, and a thicker cord to its front, it was sent up; to this, another, seven feet square, (white,) was attached in a similar way, and let out by a line (of drum cord thickness,) doubled; to this a fourth kite (tri-coloured) was attached in the same manner, and sent up by a still thicker cord; the uppermost one was now flying to an amazing height, perhaps three thousand feet; a fifth kite (white,) was then prepared, on which Mr. D. painted the name of the ship, lat. and long. day of month, &c. &c., at this time we were called to dinner, and by mismanagement afterwards in letting off the fifth, the cord broke and it fell into the sea; we were all called up then to the curious spectacle of the four, flying beautifully, supported by this fifth one floating, and all bearing off with a strong North Wester. Just at this time a brig hove in sight in their very course, it must have excited their surprize not a little; in an hour's time or less, they were out of *sight*. It is not improbable the brig picked them up; if so, you may hear of us before you get this. Nothing daunted, immediately after dinner we sat to work again, our Captain having entered with his whole soul into the matter, for he seems to believe in the practicability of rendering the experiment useful, and we were now engaged as ship's company never were before—all hands, captain, mates, and crew, passengers, male and female, all in one way or another, in *kite-sailing*. You must understand, each kite is regularly hemmed and run with twine, the corners finished with twine loops, and six different sets of eyelet holes to make them fast to the reeds; these were making by the females, whilst one after another the kites were sent up by the Captain, mate, and passengers—the crew and others of the passengers were doubling, trebling, and quadrupling the cords required for the different kites, as their numbers required additional strength. You can scarcely imagine a more curious scene; one of such novelty, I'll vouch for, was never before witnessed—it required a good deal of *tact* to get them up, and the ship's course was generally arranged to effect it; by dusk we had raised six; the largest seven feet square, and the last one went up by a *rope* of about three quarters of an inch in diameter; the three or four last ones were let out by wrapping the cord round a stancheon, for it was impossible for the stoutest hand to "pay" it out; and now the sixth up, perhaps the strongest *two* could not hold them. The Captain computed that they drew us about the rate of a mile in ten hours. I should think much more, for all are aware when a vessel is under weigh, how much her speed is accelerated by a very little additional help; our Captain, however, must be considered best authority—*bright moonlight*, kites are left flying all night, retired early.

Sunday, 30*th*. ***** Our kites were lost about day break, the top-most one falling, brought down the others.****.

31*st*. *** We all watched the sun last evening, expecting to see it set clear, had not set fairly so yet—we watched 'till near sinking, when a thick haze obscured it, "the sun *set* this evening without *going down*," observed a passenger; "'twas a *falsetto*, then," replied another.—** Attempted some kites, but lost all—noon, rain.

June 5th. Our movement gradually along the Irish Channel. ***** A ship appearing, was soon known to be the packet of the 1st, (the Britannia.) We exchanged signals, all our passengers were mustered on the poop, whither we had after dinner removed our wines and fruit; our Captain made the usual inquiries, after which we proposed drinking them a pleasant trip; the Capt. accordingly delivered it in the name of all his passengers, to which we added three cheers; they all, on their poop and quarter, returned it; then, as we sheered off, we gave them in chorus, "Rule *Britannia*," and with other cheering on both sides parted. It was really one of the most pleasing and animating scenes I think I ever witnessed—two beautiful ships with all sails set and streamers flying, handsomely approaching each other to ourselves, (Americans,) far separated from our own shore, after a comparatively long absence from every thing like home, now to greet our flag proudly waving so near us, was like meeting an old companion, and our best feelings were up; the Britannia, of course, will report us; we had a kite or two flying at the time. Our club, after the usual toast, adjourned *sine die* at 11 1-2 to night. About this hour we passed Waterford Light-house.

6th. **** This afternoon six kites broke from us, and were steadily with wind and tide towards Wales, borne by one, eight feet by nine floating: it is a pretty sight, and will astonish the natives.

7th. **** Arrived this day, after a delightful passage of twenty-one days, and landed all well in merry old England." ***

From the Mediterranean.—The Norfolk Beacon is indebted to a friend for the following interesting extract of a letter, dated

U. S. Ship Warren,
Port Mahon, May 27.

"The French expedition to Algiers, excites at this time very general and very great interest. The result of it is considered by some doubtful, but by most perhaps no question is entertained of its complete success. Should such be the case, it is said that France (if England will permit her) will occupy Algiers permanently.

Many contradictory reports have been circulated (some of them by themselves) of the strength of the expedition. I have met recently an English gentleman who is travelling, and is just from France and on his way to Algiers to witness the attack, and from him I learn the following particulars, which I think can be relied upon as correct. The number of troops is 36,000, of which 600 are cavalry with 600 horses (exclusive of the cavalry horses) for artillery, &c. &c. The naval force will consist of twelve vessels of the line, with a proportionate number of smaller vessels, and an immense number of transports. The city will be attacked simultaneously by sea and land.

All the preparations have been made with the greatest possible care, and no expense has been spared to render them as perfect as possible. The troops have been for a long time under a drill for embarking and disembarking rapidly, and have attained the highest possible degree of perfection in that particular. A very large number of flat boats have been constructed upon a new and highly approved plan, expressly calculated for landing cavalry and heavy artillery. Permission has been obtained by the French Government to establish a hospital for the sick and wounded at this place, and a day or two since, eighty-seven of the medical staff arrived here. It is considered by the French officers, some of whom I have heard converse upon the subject, that Marshal *Bourmont*, who is the military commander, is one of the most unpopular officers in the French army. Admiral *Duperre*, the Naval Commander, is on the other hand most highly esteemed. The Dey of Algiers, it is said, entertains the highest confidence in his ability to repulse the French; his works of defence are in the highest order, and in numercial strength his force is very great. Some say 200,000. But it is to be remembered that the greater part of his army is composed of the wild, undisciplined Bedouin Arabs, who will cut but a poor figure when opposed to a disciplined force. He has, however, some of his troops called *Tactics*, drilled in the European manner, no one knows how many.—He has offered one hundred sequins for the head of every Frenchman, and two hundred for every prisoner brought him alive.

A report has just reached here, which it is to be apprehended is *too true*, that two French brigs of war which were cruising upon the coast of Algiers were wrecked in a late severe gale upon Cape Maltafena, and both their crews, amounting to 190 souls, were *massacred* by the Algerines. The Governor of Mahon stated to the English gentlemen whom I mentioned, this morning, that he made no question of the truth of this report. If it is true, the war, indeed, will be terrible. The first division of the expedition is now, in all probability, in the Bay of Palma, in Majorca. The second division will join it there immediately, and it will then proceed to Algiers.

All foreign Consuls, saving our's, have left there, and his situation cannot but be regarded as a most critical one. He had an opportunity of leaving a few days since in the Ontario, but declined doing so—now the French Commander, cruizing before the city, has positive orders to suffer no vessel, whether man of war or not, to pass in; and what will be the situation of Mr. Lee, if the place should be taken by assault; he has his wife and children with him. The Dey offered his protection as far as it would go to all foreign consuls, but none of them, saving Mr. Lee, considered the offer worth much. The general belief among the officers is, that if the Commodore was now here, that he would go over to Algiers with all the squadron and contest the right of entering the harbor with the French commander.

The result of this business will, beyond doubt, have a considerable effect upon our Navy. Should the French succeed, the necessity of a Naval force in this sea, will in some measure be *obviated*.—Should the Dey be successful, he will become ten times more hard than ever upon the Christians, as he will, of course, regard his city as impregnable.

The English have a large force off Algiers, to observe what goes forward, which you know is quite characteristic of John Bull.

This ship, the *Ontario* and *Fairfield*, are in excellent order—the *Java* and *Constellation* are somewhat *privateerish*. The *Lexington* with Com. Biddle on board, has gone to Constantinople. I find, quite contrary to my anticipations, that so far from a desire being manifested by the officers of the squadron to return home, that with but very few exceptions, they are all desirous to remain out here."

Evening Post.

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COMMUNICATION.

Abuses that ought to be corrected by the Mayor, he having full power by law:—

1. Sawing wood on the foot-way.
2. Piling wood on the foot-way.
3. Filthy state of the gutters.
4. Wheelbarrows running on the pavement.
5. Dogs running at large, without muzzles.
6. Hogs running at large.
7. Street crowded with rubbish of old buildings.
8. Market crowded with baskets and blocks, beyond two feet from the stalls. FRANKLIN.

HEALTH OFFICE, July 24, 1830.

INTERMENTS in *the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, from the 17th to the 24th July.*

DISEASES.	Adults.	Child.	DISEASES.	Adults.	Child.
Apoplexy,	2	1	Fever, Typhus,	1	0
Atrophy,	0	1	—— Scarlet,	1	0
Bronchitis,	0	1	—— Inflammatory,	1	0
Cancer,	1	0	Whooping Cough,	0	2
Chorea Sancti Viti,	0	1	Hæmorrhage,	2	0
Coup de Soleil,	2	0	Inflammation of the Brain,	1	2
Cholera Morbus,	2	32	—— of the Lungs,	1	0
Cholic,	2	0	—— of the Stomach,	1	1
Consumption of the Lungs,	19	2	—— of the Bowels,	2	2
Convulsions,	1	14	—— of the Liver,	1	0
Drinking cold water,	11	0	Insanity,	1	0
Diarrhœa,	1	7	Measles,	0	1
Dropsy,	2	0	Mania from drink,	5	0
—— of the Breast,	1	0	Old Age,	5	0
—— in the Brain,	0	4	Sore Throat,	0	2
Drowned,	2	2	Still Born,	0	6
Disease of the Heart,	1	0	Sudden,	13	0
Drunkenness,	1	0	Teething,	0	1
Debility,	4	2	Violence,	2	1
Excessive heat,	5	0	Unknown,	3	1
Fever,	2	1			
—— Remittent,	1	0	Total,	106—103	93
—— Bilious,	3	0			

Of the above there were, under 1 year, 61—from 1 to 2, 18—2 to 5, 8—5 to 10, 2—10 to 15, 1—15 to 20, 2—20 to 30, 25—30 to 40, 35—40 to 50, 15—50 to 60, 14—60 to 70, 8—70 to 80, 4—80 to 90, 2—90 to 100, 2—100 to 110, 0—Total, 196.

Of the above interments, 12 were from the Alms House, and 25 people of color are included in the total amount. By order of the Board of Health.

JOSEPH PRYOR, Clerk.

CORONER'S REPORT.

Since the report of the middle of last week, brought down to the 22d inst. at noon, the Coroner has been called upon in the following cases:

On the evening of the 22d inst. a white woman died suddenly from heat.

On the 24th, two men from the intense heat, and one by the heat and drinking cold water.

On the 25th, three men died suddenly, the causes unascertained, and two by the heat.

On the 26th, one man from the heat and drinking cold water; and a black woman from intemperance.

On the 27th, two men suddenly, the cause unknown.

The Coroner had reason to believe that other sudden deaths have occurred, which ought to have come under his inquiry, but from unexplained causes did not.

JOHN DENNIS, Coroner.

July 27th, 1830.

PRICE OF TRAVELLING.

From New Orleans to Louisville, a distance of 1910 miles, all the way by steamboat	$30
Louisville to Cincinnati, do.	5
Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, do.	12
Pittsburgh to Erie, 130 miles, by stage,	6
Erie to Buffalo, 96 miles, by steam,	3
Buffalo to Schenectady, 320 miles, canal,	12 90
Schenectady to Albany, stage,	02
Albany to New York, steam,	2
	$71 92

Union Canal.—Account of articles that passed upon the Union Canal from the 10th to the 17th July.

	tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
300 barrels of Flour, weighing,	34	7		
2,136 bushels of Wheat,	59	14	2	
187 barrels of Whiskey,	20	7	2	
3,570 bushels of bituminous coal,	193	1		
500 feet of Lumber,	30	8		
100,000 Shingles,	1	3	2	
17 barrels of Fish,	2	4	3	
200 bushels of Salt,	5	4	3	
Merchandize,	33	10	3	11
Pipe-staves,	69			
Sundries, consisting of Rags, Butter, Leather, Beeswax, Pork, Tallow, &c.	79	1		
Tons,	1019	18		11

STATISTICS.

Importations of Woollen Manufactures into the United States, for the years ending September 30, 1828, and 1829. Prepared for the N. York Morning Herald, from the annual Treasury Reports.

	1828.	1829
Cloths and Cassimeres,	4,315,715	3,335,991
Flannels and Baizes,	621,177	95,034
Blankets,	624,233	455,487
Hosiery, Gloves, etc.	365,339	230,986
Worsted Stuff Goods,	1,146,146	1,600,688
Sundries, costing 33¼ per square yard,	141,545	288,174
All others paying ad valorem duty,	678,399	551,856
Carpeting of all kinds,	581,946	323,254
	$8,679 503	$6,881,489

The above statement shows a decrease in the importations of Woollens and Carpetings into the United States of $1,798,016, which is doubtless, to be attributed principally to the markets being supplied with domestic manufactures of the same articles. The greatest difference it will be observed appears in the articles of Flannels and Carpetings, the home manufacture of which has greatly increased within the two last years.

Importation of sundry manufactures in the United States, *for* the years ending Sept. 30, 1828 and 1829.—Taken from the same authority.

	1828.	1829.
Cotton Manufactures,	10,906,230	8,362 077
Cotton Bagging,	466,626	274,071
Silk Manufactures,	7,638,614	7,048,828.
Flax do.	3,289,598	2,842,431.
Hemp do.	1 678,692	832,079.
Iron and Steel do.	3,559,982	3,100,630.

Exports.—The same document exhibits the following items of the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, which were exported to foreign ports during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1829.

Dried Fish or Cod Fisheries,	$747,541.
Pickled Fish, and River Fisheries, Herring, Shad, Salmon, and Mackarel,	220,527
Whale, (common) Oil and Whalebone,	495,163.
Spermaceti Oil and Candles,	353,868.
Total of the fisheries,	$1,817,100.
Skins and Furs,	526,507
Ginseng,	114 595
Product of Wood,	3,050,858 $3,691,759.
Product of Animals—Beef, Pork, Horses, Sheep, Butter, Cheese, etc.	2,583,281.
Vegetable Food,	9,709,282.
Tobacco,	4,983,974.
Cotton,	26,575,211.
Other agricultural products,	923,246.
Other manufactured goods of different kinds,	5,925,106.
Raw produce not distinguished,	221,541.
Total value of domestic exports,	$55,700,116
Total do. in 1828,	50,669,689.
Increase, in 1829,	5,030,444

Estimate and comparative view, with the present ratio of the apportionment of representation to each State in the House of Representatives of the United States, agreeably to the Census of 1830, now being taken, supposed the ratio to be fixed at 50,000.

From Williams' New York Annual Register.

	Census 1820. Ratio 40,000.	Census 1830. Ratio 50,000.
Maine,	7	8
Massachusetts,	13	12
New Hampshire,	6	6
Vermont,	5	5
Rhode Island,	2	2
Connecticut,	6	6
New York,	34	38
New Jersey,	6	6
Pennsylvania,	26	27
Delaware,	1	1
Maryland,	9	7
Virginia,	22	19
North Carolina,	13	13
South Carolina,	9	6
Georgia,	7	8
Kentucky,	12	12
Tennessee,	9	10
Ohio,	14	13
Louisiana,	3	3
Indiana,	3	7
Mississippi,	1	2
Illinois,	1	3
Alabama,	3	5
Missouri,	1	2
	213	223

The first Congressional Election under the Census of 1830 will take place in 1832.

We add the following paragraph, relating to this subject, from a late number of the Boston Courier.

By the last census the population of Massachusetts was 521,725; the ratio of representation in Congress being fixed at one member for every 40,000 inhabitants, Massachusetts was entitled to thirteen Representatives, and there was but a small fraction, namely 1725, left unrepresented. Should the ratio be increased only 10,000, as seems to be the general opinion, Massachusetts will not, as has generally been supposed, lose one of her delegation in the House. If, as appears almost certain, we number 650,000, we shall retain our thirteen members; and if, as is by no means improbable, we should have 700,000 inhabitants, we shall gain one member. It is supposed that Rhode Island will number 100,000, and thus be enabled to retain her relative political standing.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

One of the workmen at the Mint, died on Monday from the effects of the heat.

A poor woman of the name of Kelley, who was proceeding in a canal boat to join her husband at Mount Carbon, died in the boat near Manayunk on Friday. She had four children with her.

A colored man who resided in Malt Alley, near the corner of Seventh and Race streets, left his confined chamber on Saturday night, to sleep on the roof of the house. He unfortunately, in his slumber, rolled off the roof of the house; and was so much injured by the fall, that he died in about an hour.

We hear of two men who died on Monday a consequence of the heat; one of them while at work within doors.

Captain Henley, who kept a lottery office in Chesnut street a few doors above Second street, died on Monday morning suddenly, in consequence of drinking cold water.

A man of the name of Whitehead, died last Sunday in consequence of the heat, on the towpath not far below the falls.

Twenty-one quarts of plums were taken from a single branch of a plum tree, in a garden back of No. 800 S. Third street, on Saturday last.—The plums are fit for use.

The editor of the U. S. Gazette has received forty dollars for the orphan children of McFarland.

St. Matthew's church on New street, was dedicated to public worship on Sunday last, agreeably to the form of the English Lutherans. It is a very neat edifice, 66 by 50, with a lecture room and school rooms in the basement. It is a brick building; but being covered with stucco looks as well as stone. A neat railing separates it from the street.

In Baring, Me. 5th inst. a man was killed by the bursting of a log of wood, which he was firing instead of a cannon.

Land has recently been sold at Chilicothe at thirty, forty, fifty and even sixty dollars a foot. The Scioto Gazette states that a market house has been erected this year, 270 feet long, and equal to any on the Atlantic. This prosperity is owing to the vicinity of a canal.

It is said that the Morris Canal will be navigable from the Delaware to New-York the present season—the finances of the Company being now in such a state as ensures its completion.

The Cherokee Phœnix informs us that several schools in Georgia are furnished with Indian teachers, educated at the Missionary villages in the nation.

The breach of thirty feet that was made some time ago in the canal, a short distance above Harrisburg, has been built up again, and the repairs of Penn Lock and other parts of the canal completed.

It is said in a late English publication, that "an architect lately constructed a machine for dressing stones which, in little more than a minute, will give a smooth face to the stone five sfeet in length by one foot in breadth."

According to a letter from the Java Frigate, dated at Mahon, May 21, and noticed in the Norfolk Beacon, the Dey of Algiers had recently assured one of our officers that he was ready to meet the French with two hundred thousand men.

The ship Elizabeth Jane, Capt. Nash, of New York, bound on a sealing voyage of eighteen months to two years' continuance, now ready to sail for the South sea, has a crew shipped upon the condition that no spirituous liquors shall be on board. One man addicted to intemperance has enlisted, that he may put himself out of the reach of temptation. The owners have furnished provisions of an extra quality.

At Raleigh, N. C. on the morning of the 18th inst. J. Castille, a coach-trimmer, was found dead in his bed, with his throat cut and a razor in his right hand. Having been addicted to drink, he engaged, before witnesses, about a twelvemonth since, to abstain for two years, and kept his promise till the celebration of the 4th. Since then he had been under the influence of liquor. He was an Irishman, of good education and gentlemanly appearance.

The Newburyport Herald announces the arrival of a letter from Mount Pleasant, (N. *Y.*) after a tedious passage in the mail of seventy-eight days!

A gentleman who lately made a tour over the Allegany states, that, although the stage in which he travelled, were crowded with passengers, not a single glass of liquor was called for.

Letters from Havana to the 10th inst. are received, via Matanzas. They mention the failure of the great planter, Gonzales Herrera, for the amount of $750,000. Coffee and sugar had become scarce, and the former article had advanced in price.

A young man by the name of Elliott, was killed in an affray which lately took place in Pendleton District, South Carolina. Two young men were fighting, and the other two, Elliott, and a man named Abner Warnock, stepped forward to separate them, or to see fair play.—These two quarrelled, and the latter killed the former with a knife—and fled.

The Mobile Register of the 6th inst. states, that the place was positively never more healthy. There had been no case of fever heard of.—The first days of the month were cold, with northerly winds, but were succeeded by more agreeable weather.

The new steamboat Thompson, a most substantial three-masted boat, has been added to the line between Buffalo and Detroit, completing a daily line of steamboats between those places.

A gentleman of this city has received a letter from Canton, via Salem, stating that the English have acquiesced in all the demands made by the Chinese, and that the trade had consequently been resumed.

There is in Brussels a market for frogs, which are brought alive in pails and cans, and prepared for dressing on the spot. The hind limbs, which are the only parts used, are cut from the body with scissors, by the women who bring the animals for sale.

The President and Directors of Patterson Bank, (N. J.) have given notice, that all persons holding bills of said bank are to present the same at Patterson, on or before the 2d of August next, for which they will receive certificates, preparatory to the payment of all such as may be presented within that time.

The Governor of South Carolina has offered two hundred dollars for the apprehension of Edward Wesley Gregg, charged with the murder of Col. Hugh A. Welsh, in Chesterfield District.

It has been said that animal putrefaction is not dangerous to health; but to this cause Dr. Madden confidently attributes the Plague.

From the debates in Parliament, it appears that Newfoundland, which was formerly a mere fishing station, has become a colony of some importance, and contains a hundred thousand inhabitants, that is, more than half the population of Upper Canada. It appears that the provisions of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill extend to that island.

Under the New York obituary head is announced the death of William H. Coleman, Esq. one of the proprietors of the Evening Post, and son of its late editor. He has for several years been in a delicate and declining state of health.—He was a gentleman of amiable manners and much intelligence.

Last week, in Huntingdon County, James Hollingshead and his wife were shot while asleep in bed. Neither was mortally wounded. A reward of one hundred dollars has been offered for the apprehension of the perpetrator of the deed.

The Blairsville Record states that at a recent meeting of the Board of Canal Commissioners at that place, it was determined that the water should be entirely drawn off the canal between that place and Pittsburgh in the course of next month, for the purpose of making some necessary repairs.

The N. Y. Courier says—Thirteen baskets of water were imported into that city from Bordeaux. They were a part of a lot of annissed, but the exporter falling short of the article, filled the bottles in the thirteen baskets with water. There was no seizure on the part of the Collector.

All classes in England are said to laugh at Lord William Lenox; the Aristocracy because he married a singer for the sake of her money, and the Rabblocracy because he is a beggarly Lord. Immediately after the blow up, Miss Patton appeared at Wood's benefit.

Talleyrand is reported to have said that the French Liberals, despising Polignac as capable of nothing, should be content with Peyronnet, capable of any thing. Davy Crockett's last is better. He said, of the two Missouri Senators, "When one speaks, he empties the upper house, when the other speaks, he empties the lower."

The Portland Courier thinks the fish that attacked the boat and killed Mr. Blaney of Lynn, could not have been a shark. Several nautical gentlemen have expressed the same opinion.

John Brown, a colored person aged eighteen, died at Westerly, R. I. on the 14th inst. His death was caused by his running a foot race with another person, a few days before, in the evening. In the race both persons struck the shafts of a wagon standing in the road, the shock of which proved fatal to Brown. His companion was considerably injured, but has recovered.

On the 5th instant, in the town of Governeur, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. after an address before the Temperance Society, more than 100 new members joined the society. It was truly a triumph of principle and virtue over prejudice and the love of ardent spirits. In 1827 there were sold in that village 10,000 gallons of spirits; in 1829 only 1100 gallons.

The Pittsburg Mercury of the 21st instant, mentions that the Alleghany river is so low that boats cannot enter the river through the Alleghany locks. Steam-boats of a light draught continue to arrive and depart.

A fire occurred on Sunday evening in New York, in Beckman street. A youth aged about 17, who turned out to assist in dragging an engine, was overcome by the heat, and died before morning.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 20th instant says—We learn by the last arrivals from above, that the steamboat Native, on her passage to Pittsburg, ran against a ledge of rocks at the Beaver shoals, and stove in her hull so as to do great injury to the boat and considerable damage to the cargo. No personal injury sustained.

The New York city inspector reports the deaths of 203 persons during the last week—51 men, 27 women, 73 boys and 48 girls—of whom 119 were under five years—13 died of consumption, 22 of convulsions, 11 by drinking cold water, and 16 of dysentery.

On Saturday last twenty five vagrants were taken up in various parts of the city of New York, and each sentenced to sixty days' confinement in the penitentiary.

The Jane from Cork for Quebec, had arrived at Miramichi, with 170 passengers, all of whom were either in a diseased or starving state.—Their wants and sufferings had been relieved by the people of Miramichi.

The Town Council of Providence has passed a resolution not to grant licenses to the bar keepers of the theatre in that town, at least during warm weather.

Donnegan's Greek and English Lexicon is to be stereotyped in New York, as soon as possible after receiving the new English edition. A distinguished professor has been employed for eighteen months in correcting and improving the work.

In New York, on Saturday, Mrs. Bagley sent a child to an apothecary's shop for some *opening* pills—the druggist mistaking her pronunciation for *opium* pills, gave her such; Mrs. B. took them and died. Peter Lynch was on Monday committed to jail for murdering a female, and Michael Downing was committed for stabbing his wife.

There is an act of the British parliament now in force, which forbids the steeping of flax in rivers, or any waters where cattle are accustomed to drink, as it is found to communicate a poison destructive to the cattle which drink of it, and to the fish in such waters.

The public are informed that fifty dollar *counterfeit* notes on the Bank of Virginia, payable at Lynchburg, letter A. No. 687, remarkably well executed, signed by Dandridge, President, are in circulation.

The Louisville, Ky. Advertiser of the 17th inst says, "We are requested to state, that the celebrated Mrs. Royal will this evening visit the theatre, and witness the last representation, in this city, of Maelzel's Conflagration of Moscow, and Automata."

The London Humane Society for the recovery of persons in a state of suspended animation, lately held their anniversary. In a report then read it was stated that since the foundation of the society in 1774, upwards of five thousand persons have been rescued from apparent death.

One hundred shares of the United States Bank stock were sold in New York on Monday, at $128.

It is stated in a Quebec paper of the 17th that upwards of seventeen thousand emigrants have already arrived at that port from Europe.

A late Opelousas (La.) Gazette speaks of a drought that has prevailed there for the last three weeks, during which period there had not been a single drop of rain. Great fears are entertained for the crops, unless speedily relieved by rain.

The York, Pa. papers mention the death of Mr. Peter Lefevre, a farmer of that County, occasioned by lightning, during the storm of Thursday week. He was a very industrious man, and left a family of nine children.

The store of McKay and Ramsey, at Norristown, was recently entered in the night time, and robbed of goods of some value. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for the apprehension of the thief.

The amount of cash and stocks held by the Boston Savings Bank, is $1,102,547 93. Since the meeting in January last, the amount of receipts from depositors, is $157,069, and of payments of principal, $103,137 83. The number of deposits in this period, was 3059, of which 2101 were on old accounts, 959 for new and 592 accounts have been closed.

The deaths in Baltimore, last week, were 82—by cholera infantum 24—heat and cold water 13—colored persons 17, including 2 slaves.

The population of Watertown, N. Y. according to the census, is 4768, of whom 2293 are males.

Punning.—"Why is the heat like an encamped army?" was propounded to us yesterday by an atrocious punster. "D'ye give it up? because it is *in-tents*."

The Commercial Daily Advertiser of Cincinnati, cautions the public that counterfeit five dollar notes of the Charleston branch of the Bank of the United States, have been detected in that City.

The twenty-second number of the Journal of Health contains an entertaining article on famous quack medicines. Dr. Solomon's Balm was brandy. The Bethesda water came from a London puddle; the Malta exotic was snuff and aniseed, &c. &c.

A SHARK CAUGHT.

New-York, July 28.—This morning several large Sharks were seen in the vicinity of Fulton Market Slip. Several of the fishermen prepared bait, and in a few minutes Mr. John Soule caught one which measured upwards of eight feet in length. When brought on the deck of a smack, the shark made a snap at the leg of a by-stander; but fortunately missed the mark, his monstrous jaws closing with a part of the pantaloons. When the sharks were first seen, several lads were bathing at a short distance.

The number of deaths in New York, last week, exceeded by eighty that of the week preceding. The Evening Post says:—"This enormous increase is, without doubt, made up in a good measure by instances of death occasioned by imprudent exposure and by drinking too freely of cold water when heated. The greatest number of interments in any one place were in the burying ground of St. Patrick's Cathedral, where sixty bodies were deposited within the last week. The next largest number; thirty-four, were buried in the Potter's Field and it is probable that these two large items in the account consisted mainly of laboring people and foreign emigrants, and that excessive fatigue in the sun, and drinking cold water have been the principal causes of death. In the list which we publish eleven cases are set down to the last cause."

Charge of Felony.—A man calling himself Samuel Gibson, the keeper of a boarding house for sailors, was arrested on Wednesday evening, upon a charge of feloniously appropriating to his own use one hundred and thirty dollars, which a sailor, just discharged from the frigate Brandywine at Norfolk, had deposited with him for safe keeping. Gibson was apprehended a few weeks ago upon some complaint, but was allowed his liberty by the Court of Special Sessions upon the sole condition that he should go to sea. The sailor, when informed of that circumstance, became reasonably alarmed for the security of his hard earnings, and asked for the money, alleging that he had occasion for the use of it. Gibson boldly protested that he knew nothing of his money and had never received a cent from him. The poor sailor, in his distress, laid the case before the Police Magistrates, and Mr. Merritt, one of the officers, proceeded to the house to arrest him. He was fortunately successful in finding one hundred and eighteen dollars in specie in the house, which, on inquiry, he found had been drawn from the U. S. Branch Bank by him in exchange for the bills deposited. Upon this evidence, the prisoner was fully committed to Bridewell for trial. —*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

A black fellow, calling himself Isaac Tredwell, was apprehended on Monday afternoon, at Jericho, Long Island, upon suspicion, excited by his exhibiting a $500 bill, of having been concerned in the reported robbery of Mr. Quin, the Africa's clergyman, which was some of the papers about a week low was in company with two g the bill to a tavern keeper to g their conduct induced one of th have them taken in custody and day morning to this city. A var ring circumstances led some of licers to believe that the money Englishmen, who either squander $1100 in the course of a two d time since, and information wa warded to the gentleman who money on his arrival here. The g tirely satisfied that it was one paid to the Englishman, and is un to obtain it for him. The blac that he obtained the bill from o and the girl herself admits that him to have it changed. Wheth dence can be brought to justify on a charge of felony, is doub meantime, they have all been Bridewell.

In Boston they have a newly for watering the streets in dry ther, by which the water is th width of the avenue, after the cade.—While all experience an tary, refreshing, and invigorating the thermometer ranges at 95, plain bitterly at the drenching muslins, which not unfrequent sprinkling ere they can escape shelter.

Salem, Mass. July 21.—A p tion is created in this town by in the trial against the murder captain White. The suicide of Inshield had thrown all the for into confusion, as respects the la relations of principal and acces seen the proceedings of the cou day.

Yesterday and to-day the Gra busily engaged in finding a ne ments. Public feeling in these much against the accused, and of the Knapps, he who made against Crowninshield. He wa ried before the Grand Jury for a

He was pale and somewhat l pearance. He refused to give he would not even repeat what rily given a few weeks ago. It he will be indicted as one of the was the proposer of the murder actually engage in its butcher to give any evidence before the produced additional feelings against him. Palmer was exa He made a full and ample con and facts, and will be made th ness. The history of this confe der, robbery, and murder, is a singular that ever took place in Richard Crowninshield was the his gang. He was a cool desper ceased of energy of mind and most wonderful kind. Before h confession he did, under the Crowninshield had made the re parations to prove an *alibi* on h his confederates remained firm is supposed, have succeeded.

The Sea Serpent.—The per of Saturday, contains the f of the re-appearance of the se neighborhood.

"The sea serpent is said to h waters as near to us as the during the present week. Ca the schooner Alert, a very resp his crew, state that he came vessel, within twenty feet, a round her bow, so that they h his sneakship; they saw about length.

Another vessel lying at an some distance, lying on the t the skipper with one other pas of the crew that would go, to rowed along side of him, as n to break his back with an oar. They think him one hundred length.

Both of the crews agree counts as to the general appea ster.

We are also informed by a has just returned from the Sh pont passed between the cabin a schooner, belonging to Ma lying at anchor, and that some at the stern of the vessel and h him; they describe him to be th lime cask in the middle, and each end; a smooth snake with appearance of them being a motion.

Sharks!—A basking Shark, *man-eater*) is now on exhibition ing in the alley leading from Sa ket-square. We learn that Wednesday evening last, 5 mile by Captain Blanchard of Lyn Mr. Joseph Blaney, the grea seized and devoured by a shar a dory, on Monday of last week chard informs us, that the sh brought to the city for exhibi when taken was in company of the same species, which was which, owing to its being much female, he was unable to get The female shark measures ten in length, and weighs about ten the male was about sixteen fe probably weighed eighteen t The latter was killed by repea handspike, and when cut and di to the bottom, its flesh being heavy. The hook with which caught was fastened to a piece ten fathoms in length, and bait and other fish. Capt. B. state bait together had an entrance would have filled a peck meas appeared to be the most vora of the two, and seized upon the accustomed to the fat things of her liver nearly filled a barrel. lected that a basking shark w ority three or four years since Maine, which measured sixte in length, and the skin of whic state of preservation in Mr. C um. If we mistake not Pa tioned and the celebrated D York arrived in the city on t were announced in some of the time as distinguished stran chard who has been engaged ness for fifteen years past, ab seen in our bay sharks of a m that taken, but he never bef shark. Captain Rich, who has business for twenty-seven ye statement: he informs us that ly he never saw a basking sh but a few days since off M Marshfield, there were no l those sharks seen in different boat: a boy who was fishing attacked by one of them, and They appeared to be lively, a ally leap ten or twelve feet They have repeatedly of late fishermen, and since the de their movements have pro alarm among the crews of The young and inexperienced we are informed, cast a snap ery fish that is brought to the and think they saw a shark at dock that is caught. Capt. B a daughter of the late Mr. H ed the distressing and fatal fell that gentleman off Scitu interesting account of the a

...every important particular with that re-...published in the Salem papers.

...are, at least, five or six varieties of the ...the principal of which are the blue, the ...and the basking shark.

...blue shark's back a deep blue color on the ...and of a bright silver white on the belly; ...another than that of the white shark, ...more sharp-pointed and extending far be-...mouth. It is very voracious of human ...and will follow close under stern if there is ...enough, and a man is walking there. It ...mit its small head, when in danger, to ...deep its throat to take shelter in its belly. ...white shark, or *lamia*, a *voracious feeder* ...en, to a dreadful fish, and the largest of ...kind. They have been seen of four thou-...weight, with throats capable of swallowing ...whole. Swimmers often perish by them; ...es losing an arm or leg, or being bitten ...under. Its teeth are exceedingly sharp, ...of six rows, are all triangular, nocked ...es on their edges, and are, in the whole, ...ered and forty four in number. When ...in a state of repose, these teeth lie quite ...mouth; but when he seizes his prey, ...power of erecting them, by the help ...muscles that join them to the jaw.—...ath is placed far beneath, so that this fish ...ed to turn on its back, when seizing its ...In back is short and broad in comparison ...ver sharks, and its tail, which is semilu-...shape, is composed of two fins. This ...much strength in its tail, and as its ...fins are large, it swims with great swift-...The colour of the whole body is a light ...its eyes are large and round. ...aking shark, so called from its habit of ...motionless on the surface of the water, as ...itself, has but little of the fierce and vo-...nature of the shark kind in general. It ...es leaps with agility several feet out of ...It swims deliberately with the dorsal fin ...ater, and is from nine to twenty-five ...gth. Its form is slender, and its tail ...Within side the mouth, towards the throat, ...short species of whalebone. From its ...ver is extracted, which is used in lamps, ...said to be efficacious when applied to ...This shark is viviparous, a young one, ...length, having been sometimes found in ...—*Boston paper.*

The Saturday Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1830.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

...," to a star, received.

..." considered.

..."ingwood," if brevity were wit, he would ...this.

..." dear child, let the muses alone, and ...never trouble you.

..." is rather inharmonious."

Burton's sonnet appears to be the first of ... it is pretty much in the strain of Po-...shall receive attention.

..." very tolerable—next week, ...

...tales under examination.

To the Patrons of the Sat. Eve. Post.

...aders must know that money is the ...principle in this vast machine, called the ...and that the want of the article is likely ...in from many of the enjoyments of ...very reasonable person will consider ...great expenses incidental to a printing ...ment, when the business is carried on ...ly, should be met by the prompt pay-...subscribers.—In this particular we have ...to congratulate ourselves; many and ...part of our subscribers have been punc-...to payment of their bills; but a large ...of arrearages still remains, and some ...our paper for years without making ...To such we beg leave to suggest the ...propriety and expediency of attending ...business. Persons of good principles need ...enforcement to the payment of their ...may know it to be an imperative duty ...there being dunned for two or three ...But though the course would be ex-...irksome to us, we may be obliged to ...some of the delinquents in order to main-...regularity of our business. We hope ...others, residing at a distance, will trans-...amount they respectively owe to us, by ...since they will be likely to retain our ...paper, and to save themselves much un-...trouble. By early attention to these ...we shall be spared the labour of mak-...a number of accounts, which will ...to be sent to our debtors. Considering ...expenses, not to mention labour, we ...to pay paid in advance would be nothing ...unable to expect, especially as the price ...moderate. The patronage of nearly eight ...subscribers is indeed something to be ...but we should feel much more satis-...if all these subscribers appeared to think ...themselves bound in honour and duty to pay for ...paper.

...present season has been the hottest that ...inhabitants of Philadelphia have experienc-...several years—deaths, in consequence, ...are very numerous. In such weather, ...should be careful to avoid *every species* ...excess. Even cold water, which is ...of the most harmless and beneficial of all ...can now be used with caution and mo-...It is likewise advisable to avoid ...the sun as much as possible, and to ...all unripe fruits. Too much exertion ...mind is especially detrimental when ...relaxed by excessive heat. Bathing ...not be neglected. Dr. Franklin recom-...is highly beneficial, and his recom-...were generally deduced from expe-...observing these and similar direc-...may be preserved, and life pro-...rendered more agreeable. Self in-...often irrational; to purchase a mo-...gratification by months of pain is surely ...folly. Some persons seem to think the ...hot weather an excuse for the intempe-...of spirituous liquors. This is a great ...Excess of any kind, and under any ...circumstances, is reprehensible. Besides, it is ...experience, that those who drink much ...are less healthy than others in warm ...and far more liable to the ill effects ...heat, cold water, and too much exertion.

THEATRICAL.

...THE DEVIL," a new English ...was introduced this week at the Walnut ...On Monday night this piece, ...called "The two Pages of Frederick ...Great," were performed for the bene... ...Greenwood. We were pleased to see ...on this occasion. The present week ...of the season at the Walnut street ...Mr. Chapman, the manager, deserves ...great commendation for the labor, skill and taste he has displayed in preparing entertainments for the public. We hope, when the theatre is re-opened, he will continue to receive the same lively assurances of popular approbation as have hitherto favored his exertions.

An unexpected change has taken place in the health of the King of England. Recent accounts state he has lately recovered his strength sufficiently to walk about. It is further stated that a surgical operation has been performed, viz: the opening of an abscess, by which means his life is supposed to have been prolonged.

The following respectful notice of our late fellow citizen Doctor Rush, is taken from the Fredonist:

> What pomps next—the child of nature true,—
> Under whose touch the fading flowers grew.
> Who from the bosom'd counter, child-like, rear'd
> Wasted its genius to—the—grave at board!
> Forbear the theme—Earth cannot enshrine now,
> With marble dight, in heaven thy vast conception show.
> What is recorded in the book in Heav'n—
> Where Book tends your full glows with many blank;
> Reflective wisdom cannot, nor every plan—
> Unpenciled virtue sketch—Go wan—
> In this, the widow and the orphan found
> A husband, father, for their anguish'd wound.
> His country's glory was the meed sworn,
> That cancell'd his soul on life's temptestuous storm.
> He met disease and fled it like a dart—
> Pain and despair o'ercame the struggling heart.
> Death trembled at the entering—wondering that—
> Thrusting time and time's the heavy head.
> For now he looks towards the bourne of love,
> Freed, though death's portal, to the courts above.

One of our latest Loxdon papers contains a number of the orders issued, by the Commissioners controlling the London police, for the guidance of their constables and watchmen. The whole system, we think, might be studied with profit by our own magistrates. The Commissioners appear to have thought nothing too trifling for their notice, which could conduce to the good order of the city; paying, at the same time, strict regard to the privileges of the individual citizen. While exhorting the watchmen to activity and boldness in the pursuit of rogues of all sorts, they caution them against unnecessary interference with persons whom they meet in the streets; directing them particularly, for instance, "not to pay attention to any silly expressions of ridicule to themselves personally"—with instructions equally judicious. Another order is in these words:—"The Commissioners have to draw the attention of the whole force to the frequent occurrence of charges—'obstructing police officers in the performance of their duties;' the Commissioners wish to discourage this practice, and expressly state, that *the police constable is not authorized to take any one into custody without being able to prove some specific act by which the law has been broken.* No constable is justified in depriving any one of his liberty for words only, and language, however violent towards the police constable himself, is not to be noticed; the constables are particularly cautioned not to answer angrily, or enter into altercations with any person while on duty. A constable who allows himself to be irritated by any language whatsoever, shows that he has not a command of his temper, which is absolutely necessary in an officer invested with such extensive powers by the law."

We subjoin, as apposite to the main interests and topic of the day, the substance of some observations which have just been made to us by a physician of the highest eminence.

Death from an excessive temperature is to be traced to two causes—either an apoplectic condition of brain or an impression made on the stomach from cold water. The symptoms and general appearance of these two states are so different, that they cannot well be confounded; the first being marked by a flushed, horrid countenance, and the second by pallor and collapse. They require a directly opposite treatment—the one, most copious bleeding, and the other, a free administration of stimuli, as laudanum, ether, brandy, &c.

As preventive means, an avoidance of exposure to the sun to the most efficient, with which view, all external labours should cease during the heat of the day, and water be drunk slowly and moderately; and when the individual is exhausted by exertion, invariably with a portion of some alcoholic liquor. It has been absolutely determined, that the effects of a draught of cold water, or the application of it in any other mode, vary with the state of the system; which, being suddenly heated, becomes refreshed and invigorated by drinking, &c. cold water—but if fatigued, the most serious consequences are induced by it.—*Vide* Currie on the Use of Cold Water.—*National Gaz.*

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Among the steerage passengers of Francois 1st, on her last passage, there was an old weather beaten grenadier of the Imperial Guard, with the legion of honor in his button hole, one of the 1430, who, sixteen years ago had followed Napoleon into the Island of Elba. The French police, however, knew him—little thanks for it; and the poor fellow was so vexed and harassed, that in order to escape starving, he resolved upon leaving his country. He did so and embarked with his family on the 2d June, in the Francois 1st. The old man's fate excited a lively interest among the cabin passengers, and they, among other means, advised him to address himself to Joseph Bonaparte, for which purpose they drew up for him a petition.—Provided with this, and his military testimonials, the old man resolved to seek access to Count Survilliers. Arrived at New York, he hastens down to the wharf, to inquire into the amount of the fare to Bordentown, at the very moment when the Philadelphia steam boat arrives. He boards the boat and looks around for a French face, and addresses himself to the first gentleman in his way. His question is politely answered—he begins to talk about his intentions—about going to Bordentown, and the gentleman becomes more attentive, and seemingly more interested. At last the gentleman asks the old grenadier about his papers, which he examines, with the petition. My friend says the gentleman, I assign you fifteen dollars a month as a pension for your life time. I am Joseph Bonaparte—you shall proceed to Bordentown, where you may be so provided for as to make your forget your past miseries. This scene took place on the 20th July.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

We read in the newspapers, a few years since, an account of the good effects of molasses in preventing dysentery—and, as "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," we give it as nearly as we can recollect, for the benefit of our readers. This disorder prevailed at that time in several towns in the State of New Jersey, and a number of persons died. In one of these towns where an academy was located, consisting of about 100 pupils of both sexes, the instructor and instructress directed that a cup of molasses should be taken daily by each of the scholars, as long as the dysentery prevailed, by which means not one of their pupils was affected by the disorder.—*Salem Observer.*

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says: The great heat has caused within this district, and especially among the recent emigrants working along the line of the canal, a number of sudden deaths. We shall not overate the number of deaths from the direct influence of the sun, or from drinking cold water, in that part of the District which lies East of the Potomac, at twenty five or thirty.

DOYLESTOWN, July 27.—A most singular and melancholy circumstance took place last week in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county. A young man who had courted a young female of that place for some time, was rejected by her refusal, he meditated the horrible design of murdering her; and on Thursday, as we are informed, actually put his design into execution by shooting her! She was alive on Friday.

George Rose, a young man aged about 28 years, was drowned in the Delaware, about a mile above New Hope, on the afternoon of Saturday the 17th inst. In attempting to ford the river on horseback his horse getting in a hole threw him, and after some instinctual struggles he sunk. A younger brother who preceded him but a short distance passed in safety. The body was found about two hours after his disappearance.

On Monday morning the 19th inst. a canal labourer, inhabiting one of the Shanties below New Hope, was found dead in his bed, whither he had retired the preceeding evening in a state of intoxication! He was found lying on his face, and the night being very sultry, it is supposed he died of suffocation.

The Boston Commentator states that seven gentlemen, among whom was Dr. Lieber, of the swimming school, swam on Friday afternoon, from the College wharf, Cambridge, 4 3-4 miles in one hour and 27 minutes, with a strong current against them more than half the way. Two or three of them were so little fatigued as to be desirous of swimming immediately to Charlestown; but the Dr. dissuaded them, observing they had already swam far enough.

Standard gold (11-12 fine) of the United States Mint, is Worth 94 8-9 cents per pennyweight.

Pure gold is worth 90 97-100 cents per pennyweight.

The gold of North Carolina as by assays at the Mint, averages at 66 cents per pennyweight.

That of South Carolina, averages 95 cents.
That of Georgia and Virginia, 90 3-4.

FROM LATE ENGLISH JOURNALS.

His Majesty has made three or four vigorous rallies, but in spite of this fact it must not be disguised, that debility continues to increase, while the disease appears to be taking a firmer hold. The termination of this truly melancholy state of things may now, therefore, be considered, we fear, as reduced to a mere question of time.—Every thing that medical science can do, has been done towards mitigating his Majesty's sufferings and although he now experiences less pain and less uneasiness, the greatest apprehensions are entertained of his surviving another attack. —*Windsor Express 14th,*

A letter in the Court Circular, from Windsor, dated on the evening of the 12th says:

"It is but too true that this amendment in his Majesty's health has been brought about by an operation of no ordinary kind—an incision in the side, near the region of the heart. This operation some of the Journals inflicted upon the Royal Sufferer more than five weeks ago; but the truth is, it never was performed until last Wednesday, when it was performed by Mr. Brodie, with great skill, in the presence of Sir Henry Halford and Sir Matthew Tierney; and, as it appears at present, with unexpectedly beneficial effect.

LONDON, *June 14—Sunday Afternoon.*—It was announced this morning at the Castle, that the King had passed a quiet night, and that he felt better. During the day the reports have been favorable, and in consequence of the King's repeated wish to be removed to the Cottage, that he may have a chance of recovery, where the air is so congenial to him, or that he may die in his favorite retreat, it is said, that if he should not get worse, an effort will be made to remove him to the Cottage on Tuesday or Wednesday. There is no reason why this attempt should not be made, as there is little danger of his taking cold if proper precautions are used. It is said that the fluid has diminished, and that the kidneys have resumed their functions. In such a case the recovery of the king is not impossible, but this is not an authorized statement; and, on the contrary, Lord M——, who is frequently with his Majesty, has declared, that although the king suffers much less pain, and is less despanding, the physicians do not see any ground for hope. It should be remembered, however, that these same physicians have made some mistakes in their calculations, and the king may run through the summer in spite of their predictions. The chances, indeed, are much against him, but nature sometimes works miracles.

The latest information, respecting the King of ENGLAND, is contained in a letter from Mr EDWARD WILLMER, of LIVERPOOL, written at midnight on the 22d. He says—"My private advices from Windsor direct, which are up to two o'clock on Monday morning (June 21) by express, state that each succeeding hour is expected to close the reign of our illustrious monarch. Recovery is impossible" We subjoin the latest bulletin, observing that the last is less vaguely expressed than any of the series which preceded it:—

June 19.—The King has not slept well. His Majesty has found his respiration more difficult from time to time in the night.

June 20.—The King's rest has been interrupted by cough, with expectoration, during the night. His Majesty complains less, however, this morning.

The FRENCH army landed on the Algerine territory, on the 14th of June, and at once took possession of a battery. The occurrance was announced at the Opera, immediately on the arrival of the news at PARIS, and received with enthusiastic cheers. A slight fall in the funds followed, which is attributed to the machinations of the Liberals. Success to Count BOURMONT, and down with the outlaws, should be the wish of the whole civilized world.

Lord and Lady Lennox have "agreed to disagree."—The latter, as Miss Paton, is to have the full benefit of her future professional exertions, while her *noble* husband is to retain all the property he has acquired through her since their union.

It is reported on the London Corn Exchange, that extensive and serious frauds in making up the weekly averages of grain, have been detected, and will, it is likely, be brought before the public. One is a fraudulent return from a leading port on the east coast, resulting from an extensive speculation in foreign oats.

FRANCE.—A circular letter was addressed in the beginning of June, by Count Peyronnet, Minister of the Interior to the prefects of departments, calling upon them to furnish an account of all the improvements in their departments, since the restoration. It was regarded as an electioneering movement by the opposition.

The approaching election excited more attention than the Algerine expedition. The London Courier anticipates a dreadful convulsion if the struggle should continue between the present ministry and the nation.

ALGERINE EXPEDITION.—The last accounts received in England of the French fleet, believed to be authentic, were that it left the Bay of Palma on the first ult and sailed over to the African coast, but the appearance of the weather being unfavorable for disembarkation, it returned to the former anchorage at Palma, where, at the date of the last accounts, it remained waiting for a change of weather.

Private accounts from Constantinople state that, differences have arisen between the French Ambassador and the Reis Effendi on the subject of the expedition against Algiers It was rumored at Constantinople that the Ambassador was about to proceed on a special mission to Egypt.

Letters from Palermo speak of a violent eruption of Mount Ætna. There are seven openings on the declivity of this mountain, and several villages have been destroyed. A shower of ashes, carried by the hurricane which at that time prevailed all over the Mediterranean, and in which some of our vessels perished, has extended as far as Rome. Great injury has been sustained in Calabria, and great numbers of olive trees have suffered severely.

A succession of mobs and riots had taken place at Glasgow, between the Scotch and Irish of that city, in consequence of the fatal termination of the fight between Byrne and Mackay, which we lately mentioned. In one of the battles that took place, an inoffensive person was assaulted and murdered.

ABDUCTION OF MISS TURNER.—Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, after being incarcerated for three years in Newgate, under a sentence of the Court of King's Bench, upon a conviction at Lancaster assizes, in 1827, for the abduction of Miss Turner, an heiress, whom he carried from that county to France, under circumstances which obtained such notoriety at the time that they cannot have been forgotten by our readers, was a few days ago discharged from prison, and took up his residence with his daughter and servants, at Green's Hotel at Lincoln's Inn Fields. Mr. Wakefield's punishment will not end with his captivity; neither should it. His society will be, or ought to be, shunned by every respectable member of society. Mr. Wm. Wakefield has also been liberated from Lancaster Castle, the term of his imprisonment for the misdemeanor of which he was convicted having expired.—*Eng. paper.*

On the 14th of May, the Duke of Reichstadt (Bonaparte's son) completed his 19th year.—He is a very fine tall young man: his eyes have the same expression as his father's, but his features resemble more his mother's. About two years ago, the Emperor of Austria, who is remarkably fond of him, presented him with a Captain's commission, and he has been since appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Archduke Charles. He is much liked at Vienna from his affability and amiable manners.

DIED on Saturday morning last, in the 26th year of his age, after a long and severe illness, Mr. ALEXANDER HAMILTON HEYSHAM, son of the late Captain HEYSHAM, for many years Naval Officer of this port.

The privilege which the writer of this brief notice enjoyed in being classed among the acquaintances of the deceased, enables him to say that there never was recorded the death of a more exemplary and devoted son, a more tender and affectionate brother, or a more warm, sincere and constant friend; though for some years prior to his decease he experienced almost daily an accumulation to his sufferings, he bore the dispensations of Providence with the unshaken resignation of a christian, and the patience and unwavering fortitude of a martyr, and while enduring the keenest torments of disease, he endeared himself to all who knew him, by the sweetness and affability of his disposition—his social qualities, and the appositeness with which he displayed the richness of a mind that had been enlightened by travels early in life, and by a nice observation of men and manners; and taught the attentive listener how to sustain the ills subject to humanity, and to bow to Him who chasteneth for wise purposes. The sickness under which he laboured for the few last years of his life, disabling him for laborious pursuits, he cultivated with enthusiasm and ardour, a taste which he had early imbibed for drawing and painting, and displayed so much judgment and beauty in his colorings and skill, and originality in his designs, that had life and health been given him, he, doubtless would have realized the expectations of those who inspected his productions, and risen to considerable eminence as an artist. He was also a writer of much merit, and contributed to most of the periodicals and daily papers of this city, many poetical pieces which were extensively copied and highly appreciated. He saw the approach of death without alarm, and resigned his spirit to Him who gave it, without a struggle. To an aged mother and several brothers and sisters this bereavement of the Almighty is irreparable; but while bewailing his loss, the knowledge, that he is released from a world in which he could not ever have enjoyed an exemption from his pains and sufferings, and that he died in the full assurance of bliss beyond the grave, will enable them, it is trusted, in temper their minds to the affliction. His friends, while lamenting his death, will cherish, with fondness, the recollection of his virtues and his rigid principles of honor, and endeavor to emulate the ennobling characteristics of his mind. May they lead a life as honored, and as free from reproach, and die as much mourned and respected!

Elexir Pectorale!

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Catarrh and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable Medicine, the discovery of which originated from long experience in the duty of Medicine, is entitled to confidence from the circumstance that it was used in the practice of a regular, well bred Physician, a number of years; and was offered to the public, after much solicitation and from the benevolent wish to alleviate some of the sufferings inherent in our nature. Unlike most Medicines of the day, there is no quackery about it, as the testimony of Physicians, who know it, will prove.

The following interesting extract of a letter from the Rev. E. L. Bascom, will be of service to those who wish to find the most valuable Medicine for lung complaints.

To Dr. WISTAR.—In gratitude to you, and benevolence towards a numerous class of the public, who like myself have been, or now are, afflicted with consumptive complaints, I would address to you the following statement of facts. I was early subject to a cough which at times occasioned the raising of much blood. In May last, I was attacked with hoarseness, a most distressing cough, severe pain in the side and breast, which obliged me to suspend my public labors. I received some relief from medical advice, but the difficulties still continued. In July last [from the recommendation of a friend] I procured a bottle of the "ELIXIR PECTORALE," and had not taken more than 100 drops before I felt essentially relieved. I have now used between two and three bottles and find myself fully recovered, as yet I feel no symptom of the return of my former complaint, and I can now say, what I could scarcely say before for thirty years, I AM WELL. With sincere gratitude,

EZEKIEL L. BASCOM.

Ashby, Mass.

For sale by J. Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets, and by J. W. Finkbeiner, South second street, Philadelphia. July 31—eo6m

N. Canfield & Co. Again!!

COMBINATION, 1 in 34 Capital of $15000.

26	31	46	$4,870

Both sold by N. CANFIELD & CO. and the fortunate owners have received the cash for their prizes.

Our grand Union Canal, No. 14, draws on Saturday, the 14th August.

Sixty number Lottery—Nine drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 prize of	$15,000	11 prizes of	150
1	4,000	50	100
1	2,000	51	40
1	1,500	51	30
1	1,048	51	20
4	1000	102	12
4	400	1321	8
6	300	11475	4
5	200		

Prices of Tickets only $4, Halves 2, Quarters 1.

Orders from the country (post paid) addressed to N. CANFIELD & CO., No. 22 south Third street, Philadelphia, will be promptly attended to.

july 31—tf

Managers' Office,—Pittsburgh.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, of Pennsylvania, Class No. 14, for 1830, will be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, August 14th, 1830.

Capital Prize $15,000.

Tickets only $4, Halves $2, Quarters $1.

Adventurers in Western Pennsylvania, and in the states of Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky, will please send their orders to the Managers' Office, Pittsburgh, where all orders from abroad will meet with prompt attention.

Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

The Register, containing the official statement of each drawing will be sent to each adventurer, *free* of charge. Address GEORGE A COOK,

Agent for Yates & McIntyre, Managers, 68 Wood street Pittsburgh. july 31—tf

Greene County, ss. In the Court of Common Pleas of September term, 1830.—No. 12.

Christian Reppert, vs. Ann Horner, late Ann Stevens, Joseph Stevens, Robert Kimber and Nancy his wife, Harry Stevens, and Ann Stevens, heirs at law of Harry Stevens, dec'd. } Summons in Partition:—Returnable the 2d Monday of Septemberness, to shew why whereas the said parties, together and undivided, do hold three hundred acres of land, with appurtenances—situated in Dunkard Township in the county aforesaid.

They the said Ann, Joseph, Robert, Harry and Ann, partition thereof, between them the said parties, according to the laws of this Commonwealth to be made, doth not permit. By the Court,

WM. T. HAYS, Prothonotary.

July 31—6w

Factory Prices.

FRANCISVILLE GLASS COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,

J. S. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 161 Chesnut Street.

ALMANACK.

1830. JULY.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S CHANGES
31 Saturday	4 56	7 4	11 27	
1 Sunday	4 57	7 3		
2 Monday	4 57	7 3	0 53	
3 Tuesday	4 58	7 2	1 24	
4 Wednesday	4 58	7 1	1 3	
5 Thursday	5 0	7 0	2 42	
6 Friday	5 1	6 59	3 32	

MARRIED,

On the 11th of April, by Isaac D. Belvir, Esq. Mr. J. W. MARTIN, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZA PATTERSON, of Branchtown, Philadelphia county

On Wednesday evening, the 28th inst. MILTON SMITH, to SARAH LLOYD, daughter of the late Samuel Courtauld, Esq all of this city

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. M. Force, Mr. NATHANIEL BRIGGS, to Miss ELIZABETH BOWER, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Krauth, Mr. WILLIAM H. FOWLER, to Miss MARY DELTERER.

DIED,

On Monday night, the 19th inst. WILLIAM V. McELROY, son of John McElroy, aged 6 months and 26 days.

On Sunday morning 25th of July, Mrs. MARIA WILSON, wife of Rhudolph Wilson, in the 22d year of her age.

Suddenly, on Monday evening, the 26th instant, JOSEPH WINSHIP, from excessive heat, in the 20th year of his age.

On Wednesday evening, the 24th inst. after a lingering illness, HUGH COOPER, in the 63d year of his age.

On Tuesday evening, the 27th inst. after an illness of two days, ZEPHANIAH ADAMS, aged 45 years and 8 months.

At his residence, in Bucks township, on Saturday last, JOHN HALL, Esq. aged 72 years. The deceased formerly represented this county in the State Legislature; was a man of sound and discriminating mind, a worthy citizen, and beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On the 28th, at 1 o'clock, Mr. DAVID HASLETT.

On Monday, the 26th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. SUSAN GIBSON, wife of Robert J. Gibson.

Suddenly, on Wednesday, of pulmonary consumption Mr JOSIAH SIDDONS.

On Wednesday, the 28th inst. Mr. HENRY SEYBERT, a veteran soldier of the revolution, aged 72 years.

Suddenly, on Monday evening, the 26th inst. JOHN NISBET, in the 42th year of his age.

On Wednesday the 28th inst. of apoplexy, Mr. J. R. HALL, in the 4 th year of his age.

On Saturday week, near Pughton, Va. Mrs. MARY FRYE, aged upwards of one hundred years.

In Haddonfield, N. J. on the 14th inst. MARY, wife of George Abbott, in the 57th year of her age, a valuable, member of the Society of Friends, leaving a numerous circle of relations and friends to lament her loss. This amiable and interesting woman was distinguished for her conjugal and maternal affection, and all the virtues that adorn the female character. A devoted and firm believer in the doctrines of a crucified Saviour, and strongly attached to the religious society of which she was a member, we trust the promises given to the faithful are realized and her reward sure.

On the 27th instant, Mr. JAMES WATTS, a native of England.

Suddenly, on Tuesday, the 27th inst. Mr. ELAM L. VAN TINE, aged 25 years, formerly of Canandaigua, N. Y.

At New York, on Monday evening, in the 25th year of his age, EDWARD ANTHON, Esq.

At his residence, in Concord Township, Delaware County, on the 23d inst. Mr. ALEXANDER WATT, in the 51st year of his age.

At Halifax, N. S. on the 8th inst. in the 91st year of his age, JAMES BOGGS, Esq justly beloved and respected by his family and friends. He was born in the Province of Pennsylvania, and at the commencement of the American war joined the medical Department of the King's Army. At the Peace in 1783, he went to Halifax, and served for many years, a Surgeon to the forces in that Garrison.

On the 26th, after a protracted illness, in the 71st year of his age, Mr. THOMAS CARSTINS.

On the 26th, inst. after a lingering indisposition, Mr. JOB STEVENSON, in the 56th year of his age.

On Monday evening, 26th inst. Miss SARAH ANN BROWN, in the 24th year of her age.

Suddenly, on the 26th at 3 o'clock in the morning, WILLIAM HENLEY, formerly a dry goods merchant of this city.

On the 26th, Mr. JOSEPH BROBSTON, in the 51st year of his age.

On Saturday last, at 11 o'clock, P. M. after a few hours' illness, Mr. GEORGE KNORR, sen. in the 65th year of his age.

Suddenly, on Sunday afternoon, at the house of Mrs. Maria Lloyd, No. 39 South Water street, Mr. McSORLEY. He arrived in this city the same day.

Suddenly, on the 26th, Mrs. ANN HAY, relict of the Rev. Doctor Hay, aged 81 years.

On the 25th, in the 17th year of his age, after a severe illness of four weeks, HIRAM S. son of ADAM KNEEDLER.

On Sunday evening, EMMELINE HARDER aged 14 years.

On the morning of the 25th inst. of jaundice, WILLIAM W. HOWELL, aged 48 years.

July 21, 1830, STEPHEN C. CARPENTER, Esq. aged 78 years.

On Saturday morning 24th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, sen. in the 84th year of his age.

On the evening of the 8th inst. in Little Britain Lancaster county, Pa. ANNA BALLANCE in the 74th year of her age, after a long and painful illness which she bore with christian resignation and patience; being a worthy member of the Society of Friends, and a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Suddenly, on Wednesday, from drinking cold water, CHARLES GIBSON BARKER, blacksmith, in the 23th year of his age.

Was drowned in the Bay, near Cape May, New Jersey, on the 17th inst. MARTHA, eldest daughter of Cornelius Connel, in the 19th year of her age—It is very seldom that the relations and friends are called upon to witness a more melancholy and sudden death than that. The deceased, who left her father's house in the morning, as appears, not to enter it again, in the bloom of health, on an excursion on the Bay, which promised much pleasure, in company of her friends; after spending some time on the Bay very pleasantly, on their return and within two hundred yards of the shore, the boat upset, and all (seventeen in number) were precipitated into the surf. All but the deceased were, with great difficulty, saved. The body was found about two hours after, and was interred at Friends' burial ground, Port Elizabeth, on the 29th instant and followed by a large number of relations and friends. Thus has a parent to mourn over one who was the pride and ornament of his house, and her friends to lament the loss of one whose kind disposition and sweetness of temper, had greatly endeared her to them. Thus we find the passage in holy writ verified, "in the midst of life we are in death." R.

FASHIONABLE ESTABLISHMENT

Of Ladies Misses and Children's Shoes.

MARTIN RICE has removed from No. 121 to No. 85 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Cherry street, where he intends to keep supplied with a general assortment of the above articles. His stock particularly of Children's Shoes, exceeds any thing of the kind in this city

M. R respectfully invites the attention of Ladies to his Establishment, confident that his terms, and the quality of his goods, will meet their approbation.

june 5—

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

CHEAP SILKS, RIBBONS, AND LACE GOODS.

SPROGELL & BUZBY, No. 96 1-2 Market street, offer for sale a large and handsome assortment of staple and fancy Silk and Lace Goods. Their entire stock being late purchases the decline from former prices enables them to offer great inducements to purchasers feb. 20—tf1y

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 208 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and leger hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. feb. 20—4m

RIBBAND STORE REMOVED.

C. McKARAHER has removed his *Ribband, Silk and Fancy Store*, a few doors nearer Market street, from No. 41 to No. 37 North 2d street, directly opposite Christ Church, where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of rich figured and plain ribbands, scarf do. sash do. satins, florence cash gauze scarfs, gro de Naples and gauze handkerchiefs, cushions, fancy and plain cords, silk and feathers (new paper and silk hats, with a variety of fancy articles, which will be sold low, wholesale and retail.

Also, just received, a variety of travelling fancy and Indian baskets, New England and India window blinds. July 17—2m

CHRIST HEALING THE SICK.

JUST published, a beautiful Engraving of "*Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple*," taken from West's celebrated Painting, accompanied with a suitable description.

For sale at Wm. H. Morgan & Son's Carving and Gilding Store, 179 Market street, and at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 112 Chesnut street. Price, colored 50 cents—plain 37½ cents. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. june 26—tf

REAL ESTATE.

ALL the Real Estate of JOHN DYER, late of Moreland Township, Philadelphia County, deceased, is now for sale, viz:

No. 1. Containing 100 acres of first quality Land, situate and lying partly in the village of Smithfield, bounded by the Smithfield Turnpike Road, and by lands of Dr. Washington, Jonathan Wilson, and lands late of Judge Sommer and others. The improvements along the Turnpike Road are, the Mansion House 50 feet by 25, one and a half stories high, Stone Barn 55 feet by 25, Stone Wagon House 25 feet by 20; a fine young Apple Orchard of engrafted fruit; also, a small stone Tenement. And on the lowest part of said Farm are a Stone Dwelling 30 feet by 25, with a Kitchen adjoining; a small Log Barn, with other out buildings; and, together with a young engrafted Apple Orchard of 110 Trees, with a variety of engrafted Cherry and Plumb Trees, &c. A never failing stream of water passes through the above.

The aforesaid Farm is completely calculated for two small farms of about 50 acres each, having necessary buildings and fruit attached to either, and have been occupied as such for a few years past.

No. 2. Containing 53 acres of good Land, situate in Byberry Township, bounded by lands of James Carter, Esq. Jesse Walmsley, Wm. Walton and others, and by the Poquessink Creek. There are on said Farm, a Stone Dwelling 36 feet by 25, two and a half stories high; a Pump and Well of Water near the door; a Frame Barn 40 feet by 30; a young Apple Orchard of engrafted Trees, together with Plumb, Cherry, &c.—About 15 or 20 acres thereof are fine Wood Land. Several never failing streams of water pass through the same.

No. 3. Contains 14 acres of Land, situate in Byberry, bounded by lands of Elizabeth Vanzant, Casper Roads, Jonathan Gifford and others. A small tenement is erected thereon. A never failing stream of water runs through it.

No. 4. Contains about 6 acres of Land, bounded by lands of Moses Depue and others, 4 of which is good Wood Land, the remainder Plough Land

No. 5. About 8 acres of good Plough Land, situate in Montgomery County, bounded by lands of James Dyer and others.

No. 6. A Stone Dwelling House 35 feet square, two and a half stories high, situate at the X Roads in the village of Smithfield, with a Frame Dwelling 25 feet by 35 feet, and together with a Store adjoining which has been occupied as a Store for several years past.

No. 7. A Lot of one acre, situate in Smithfield, bounded by lands of Thomas Heading and others, with a Frame Barn, and Well of Water thereon.

No. 8. One acre of Land, near the Bucks and Philadelphia County Line, occupied wholly as a quarry of building stone.

No. 9. A Lot of three quarters of an acre, in Smithfield, bounded by James Serjeant; with a small Tenement and Well of Water thereon.

No. 10. A Tavern Stand, with 40 acres of good Land, situate in Oxford Township, Warren County, and State of New Jersey, 12 miles from Easton, 3 miles from Belvedere, 3 miles from Oxford Furnace, and 7 miles from Hope.

Any person wishing to purchase may receive every further necessary information, by calling on either of the subscribers; one of which resides in Smithfield aforesaid, and the other in Montgomery County, about 3 miles distant therefrom.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of said John Dyer, deceased, are requested to make payment by the first of September next; and those having demands against said Estate are requested to present their accounts to the subscribers against said day, properly adjusted for settlement.

JOHN CLAYTON, }
CHARLES DYER, } Executors.

July 24—3t*

CARPENTER'S SARATOGA POWDERS,

For making Congress Spring or Saratoga Waters' equal to that fresh from the Springs.

THESE Powders are superior to the Seidlitz, being equally aperient, and at the same time possessing valuable tonic and chalybeate properties, and are consequently better adapted to weak and debilitated constitutions than any cathartic in use. There is no article of medicine ever introduced to public attention which has received in so short a period of time so high a degree of popularity, and which has been received with so general and almost universal satisfaction in so extensive a range of circulation. It is now scarcely twelve months since their first introduction in this city, in which time they have been sent to every city and most of the principal inland towns of the United States, and have given in all cases the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects, and have elicited from the faculty, and highly distinguished individuals in various places, voluntary acknowledgments of satisfaction, and decided

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

A short time since, in a church yard in Herefordshire, England, were written on a grave stone the following lines:—

Remember me as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I;
As I am now so you must be,
Therefore prepare to follow me.

Underneath these lines some one wrote in blue paint

To follow you I'm not content,
Unless I know which way you went.

The following pretty good toast was given on the last anniversary celebration, in Franklin county, by *Samuel Sibbett*.

To ensure perpetuation
To this now happy nation;
Give the rising generation,
Through every rank and station,
A general education,
And hold in veneration
Religious toleration.

RETORT PECUNIARY.—A fellow went a while ago to a store to get a dollar bill changed into silver, "is it counterfeit?" said he of the yardstick. "I think it very likely," replied the other, "for I took it of you, yesterday."

OF LANGUAGES.—The following rules have been given by critics, in reference to the languages of Europe. If you would address the Deity, make use of Greek or Latin, for their antiquity, purity, and majesty; if kings, speak in Spanish, it is slow and grave; if men, Italian; woman, French; dogs, Welsh; but if you would affright an enemy, or the devil himself, make use of High Dutch.

THE STEAM ENGINE—like the trunk of an Elephant—can rend the mightiest oak, or pick up the finest needle. We have seen it in one place crushing a solid cube of iron into a thin plate, as though it were so much wax; and in another, tambouring the finest needle work more accurately than the neatest housewife—and stopping upon the breaking of a thread, until it should be re-connected. There is no combination, probably, of human ingenuity, where science, applied to the daily purposes of life, has achieved greater triumphs than in the steam engine—and these are still progressive.

ROMANTIC LOVER.—Talking with an Arab of Suse, on the subject of their fleet Camels, and the desert-horse, he assured me that he knew a young man who was passionately fond of a lovely girl, whom nothing would satisfy but some oranges. These were not to be procured at Mogadore; and as the lady wanted the best fruit, nothing less than Morocco oranges would satisfy her. The Arab mounted his horse at dawn of day, went to Morocco, about 100 miles from Mogadore, purchased the oranges, and returned that night after the gates were shut, but sent the oranges to the lady by a guard of one of the batteries. His excited feelings carried forward the Arabian lover, and the length of an African day favored the enterprise.

"May you live in bad company," was considered by the ancient Greeks one of the bitterest imprecations that could be uttered against an enemy.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser

CROSS READINGS.—Fourth of July dinners have been universal throughout the country—Admittance 50 cents, while the animals are feeding.

The season for Woodcock having commenced—The Mayor's court despatched a great deal of business.

A whale ran himself ashore on Nantucket—Coroner's verdict, "*fellow de sea.*"

Our new Minister to Russia has sailed—Being his first appearance in that character.

Married, Mr. John Snooks—Positively for one night only.

The new remedy for dyspepsia cures—running of the mail on Sunday.

Wandered away with his three children—a pointer dog supposed to be insane.

An anti-masonic editor has been fined for slander—He can never be re*fined*.

On the 4th of July eight men were knocked down by a single discharge—at the Cottage Hall nine-pin alley.

Falkland, by the author of Pelham, displays intelligence—not supposed to be "*quite correct.*"

A recent traveller to Great Britain—was landed on "a *desolate* island."

Opened for the season—Three hundred oysters presumed to be spoiled.

Closed for the present—General Root on the "workey" nomination.

Last week an uncommonly large lobster—Went off with *eclat* (a claw.)

The newly Macadamized Troy road—has been severely afflicted with gravel.

W——, the celebrated wig maker—wears his own hair and speaks French.

Anthony's Nose on the Hudson river—Has a remarkably high forehead and "godlike" aspect.

Last week, in Penn-yan, a man drank a pint of raw spirits—a lamentable case of hydrophobia.

ALL travel has its advantages—If the passenger visits better countries he may learn to inform his own; and if fortune carries him to a worse he may learn to improve his own.—*Johnson's Journey to the Hebrides.*

WHEN we are in the company of sensible men, we ought to be doubly cautious of talking too much, lest we lose two good things—their good opinions, and our improvement; and disclose one thing which had better have been concealed—our self-sufficiency; for what *we* have to say we know, but what *they* have to say we know not.

"Sixty years since," an English lady, who could not conform to Scotch habits, requested of the minister of the Kirk to allow her to have her pew cleaned and lined, that she might not spoil her clothes. But he refused, saying it was "rank Popery."

AN ABORIGINAL JUSTICE.—The following is handed down as a true copy of a warrant, issued by an Indian Magistrate:—

"You, you big Constable, quick you catchum Jeremiah Offacow, strong you holdum, safe you bringum afore me.

THOMAS WABAN, Justice Peace.

When Waban became superannuated, a young Magistrate was appointed to succeed him.—Cherishing that respect for age and long experience, for which the Indians are remarkable, the new officer waited on the old one for advice.—Having stated a variety of cases and received satisfactory answers, he at length proposed the following—"When the Indians get drunk, and quarrel and fight, and act like the devil, what you do den?" "Hah! tie um all up, and whip um plaintiffs, whip um fendant, and whip um witness."

LONDON, QUEEN SQUARE, May 10.

A police constable brought before the Magistrate one Mrs. Mary Hill, a married woman, of great volubility of tongue, and charged her with creating a riot in York street, Westminster, and causing a mob to assemble by abusing her husband, and when he interfered, and desired her to go home, she commenced abusing him in a similar manner.

'What have you to say to such conduct?' inquired the Magistrate. 'My passion overcomes my reason, your Worship,' replied Mrs. Hill, 'when I see my husband associating with common persons. I cannot help being in a passion when I see him act so.'

Mr. White—'I'll give you a remedy. The next time you find your passion rising, take a mouthful of cold water, and hold it in your mouth till your passion is over.' 'Hold cold water in my mouth!' exclaimed the astonished Mrs. Hill; 'mercy on me, I never heard of such a thing before.'

Mr. White—'Perhaps not; you may, perhaps, think it a whimsical remedy, but it is a most excellent one.'—'Well, if your Worship thinks it will do good, faith I'll try it,' replied Mrs Hill; 'but he is enough to vex a saint. How long should I hold the water in my mouth?"

Mr. White—'Until you find yourself in a calm serene temper. You will find the remedy to have a most wonderful effect.'—Mrs. Hill began to smile at the novelty of the remedy, and promised to follow the advice.

Mr. White—'And now go home to your husband, and speak in the kindest manner possible to him, and I have no doubt but you will completely astonish him; it will be something perhaps he is not used to.'

Mrs. Hill thanked his Worship for the advice, and left the office in a much better humor than she entered it.

FRIENDS OF THE UNION.

Amongst the men what dire divisions rise,
For "*Union*" one, and one "Disunion" cries.
Shame on the sex, with which these feuds began,
The *girls* are all for *Union—to a Man.*

"Were Locke and Sidney living in our day," says the Scotsman, "they would regard the American Government as a beautiful and successful experiment, which has solved difficulties that had perplexed the wisest men from the beginning of time, and unfolded truths of incalculable value to mankind."

Let ancient or modern history be produced they will not afford a more heroic display than the reply of Yankee Stonington, to the British commanders. The people were piling the balls which the enemy had wasted, when the foe applied to them. "*We want balls, will you sell them?*" They answered: "*We want powder! send us powder and we'll return you balls.*"

AN ORIGINAL TOAST.—The following was given by A. C. Ainsworth, of Rhode Island, at the late Anniversary:—

'The wretch who would refuse to defend the liberties of his country—shod with lightning, may he be condemned, by the voice of a free people, to wander over a desert of gunpowder.'

"If there is in nature a remedy, which deserves the name of universal," says Hoffman, a celebrated German physician, who lived nearly two centuries ago, "it is, in my opinion, pure water."

"Water," says the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, "is the natural drink of man, and indeed, of all animals. It is not only the safest and best drink, but however it may be disguised, water is, perhaps, the only fluid which can answer all the purposes for which drink is required."

"There can be no question," says Dr. James Johnson of London, "that water is the best and only drink which nature has designed for man; and there is as little doubt but that every person might gradually, or even pretty quickly accustom himself to this aqueous beverage."—"The water drinker glides tranquilly through life without much exhilaration or depression, and escapes many diseases to which he would otherwise be subject. The wine drinker experiences short, but vivid periods of rapture, and long intervals of gloom; he is also more subject to disease. The balance of enjoyment then turns decidedly in favor of the water drinker, leaving out his temporal prosperity and future anticipations; and the nearer we keep to his regimen the happier we shall be."

At Halifax parish church, last week, during the time the clergyman was marrying a party from Northowram, the bride stole the Rev. gentleman's gloves, which were afterwards found in her possession, and restored. The *lady* declared the unfortunate affair was quite a mistake! "Marriage and hanging go by destiny," says the old proverb, and the lady having attained the one, seemed inclined to try for the other. The difference between the *altar* and *halter* seems to have been but trifling, and the noose of matrimony seems to have nearly led to a noose of hemp.

Varro, according to *Dickson's Husbandry of the Ancients*, gives the following advice to the farmers of his time:—"Persons who buy them," meaning cattle, "should take care that they be well made, all their members complete, have long and deep bodies, with black horns, broad foreheads, large black eyes, hairy ears, close set jaws, flat noses with wide nostrils, blackish lips, thick and long necks, hanging down dewlaps, broad skirts, round bodies, thick shoulders, a straight or gently declining back, round hips, tails with much hair on their lower part hanging down to their heels; rather short legs and straight knee joints." Subsequently signifying that which has black hair on its hide is the strongest ox; that which has red the second in strength; that which has dun-coloured hair, the third in strength; and that which has white hair, is the weakest and most delicate.

REMEDY FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.—Put a piece of unslaked lime, about the size of a walnut, in a quart bottle of water, and keep it corked. Cleanse the teeth with a brush every morning, using this water, and rinse the mouth with it after dinner and tea. If the water is too strongly impregnated with lime, dilute it. This practice will not only prevent the tooth-ache, but will preserve the teeth.

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF CEMENT.—To half a pint of milk, put an equal quantity of vinegar, in order to curdle it, then separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the white of 4 or 5 eggs, beating the whole together. When it is well mixed, add a little quick-lime through a seive, until it has acquired the consistence of a thick paste. With this cement, broken vessels may be mended. It dries quickly, and resists the action of fire and water.

SNAKE POISON.—A Mr. M'Corwick of Newton, Ind. publishes that pulverised charcoal made into a plaster with hog's lard, is a grand antidote to the poison of snake bites. With it he cured a child which was bitten by a copper head, in both ankles. So rapid was the progress of the poison, that in five minutes after the biting, the child's tongue was swollen, and green matter ejected from the stomach; "but the effect of the antidote was nearly as instantaneous as the poison," and the child entirely recovered. The ointment was applied every half hour for twelve hours. One editor suggests it might be a good application for the sting of the bee and other insects.

RECIPE FOR HOVING IN CATTLE, WITH EATING TOO MUCH DAMP CLOVER.—As soon as the animal is diseased, keep it from drinking, then take two table spoons full of pearl-ash, dissolve in a pint of water, drench it, it will give immediate relief. Care should be taken when first turning in clover, to let the wet get off, and not let them be in more than one hour at a time, for two or three days. Keep them from water when taken out.

CORN COBS.—It has been pretty accurately ascertained that thirteen bushels of Indian Corn in the ear, ground up, corn and cobs together, afford at least as much nutriment in feeding cattle, as nine bushels of corn without the cobs. The difference is owing to the great quantity of saccharine matter contained in the cobs, as well as in the additional stimulus of distention afforded the food, which is all important for graminivorous animals.

REMEDY AGAINST THE BLACK FLY IN TURNIPS.—A farmer, who farmed extensively, had his turnips subject for many years to the attack of the Black Fly, in common with the most of his neighbours. He was advised by some one who had tried with success what he recommended, viz to rub the turnip seed among flower of sulphur, and to let it lie amongst it for a short time, and then sow both seed and sulphur together. By persevering in this practice so long as he continued to farm, he evaded the attacks of this destructive fly.

John Ashmore,

OF Lancaster Road, Blockley Township, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a store, No. 82 North Sixth street, near Cherry street, where he will take in all kinds of grinding and polishing, and old files to recut, which he will do on most reasonable terms, and at short notice, having a dearborn going to the Mill on Lancaster road, three miles from the bridge, every day.

A good assortment of table knives, forks, razors, penknives, scissors, and steel brass plated squares which he can warrant for use and will sell cheap.

july 3—3m

Easton Mail Coach Canal Route,

Via Bristol, Newtown, Newhope, Lambertsville, Point Pleasant and Erwinna.

Leaves Chesnut street wharf every day (Sunday excepted) at 6 A. M. by the Union Line of Steam Boats, and arrives at Easton by 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. The improvement of the road on the Delaware Canal renders it the easiest route to Easton, together with a view of the stupendous work, for 30 miles, which is nearly completed, makes this line one of the most agreeable rides in the United States. The scenery on the bank of the River, which is in full view nearly the whole way, cannot be surpassed in this Country.

Passengers travelling to Mauch Chunk or Schooley's Mountain, will find this the best route.

Extra Coach can be had at a moment's notice at Bristol. JOHN RESSONETT & CO.

july 10—tf

SEA BATHING,

THE large and convenient Boarding House, opposite Manahawkin, called by the name of the Mansion of Health, in the county of Monmouth N. J. will be opened from the first day of July, for the reception of visitors.

The advantages for bathing, shooting, sailing, fishing &c. are unrivalled by any other situation on the coast. A new whale boat, of a large size, is added to the sea fishing establishment. The subscriber has spared neither time nor expense in furnishing the bar with choice wines, and other liquors, of a superior quality. He also flatters himself that, with the advantage of an excellent spring of water, and a large stock of ice, to be able to furnish the table, at all times, with sea and bay fish, oysters, and every other luxury the sea, bay and country can afford. In short no expense or exertion will be spared on his part to render general satisfaction to visitors. For further particulars, enquire at No. 6 Market street. E. T. BUTTERWORTH.

The regular stage will commence running from the time the house is opened until the close of the season, leaving Burlington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, immediately after the morning steam boats arrive from Philadelphia, pass through Mount Holly, Vincentown, the Grouse Plains, and Manahawkin, with four changes of horses, arrive the same evening at the Sea Shore, and return on the days following, to meet the afternoon boats for Philadelphia.—Stage Fare through $2.

The Pemberton Mail Stage will convey passengers every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from J. Reeves' Ferry to Butterworth's Hotel, in the pleasant village of Vincentown, where are ten pin alleys and shuffle board, for amusement, and board can be had at a very moderate price. Carriages can be had at said Hotel, at all times, to convey visitors to any part of the piney, country or sea shore, or take the regular stage for the beach the days following.

For particulars in the last arrangement, enquire of Mr. HUTCHINSON, Market street Ferry.

june 26—8t

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemans Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Felling Axes; Chissels; Drawing Knives, Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at LESLEY & MEREDITH'S

Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—tf

DR. A. G. HULL'S

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

For the relief and cure of Hernia, or Rupture.

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs those laboring under the distressing and dangerous disease of Hernia, or Rupture, and wishing a certain and effectual remedy for the same, that he lately improved TRUSS, adapted to the different species of this complaint, to which males, females and children are subject, may be obtained at the office, No. 28 North Eighth street, where professional attention will be given to the treatment of the complaint in all its varieties. In regard to *all* the means auxiliary to the instrument, by which cures are promoted, or rendered certain, instructions will be furnished without additional expense.

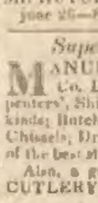
The universal and public approbation which this instrument has received, as well from Medical Societies and the Profession generally, as from those who, in their own persons, have experienced its superior efficacy, render it unnecessary that any proofs should now be adduced in regard to what is so generally known and acknowledged. Experience has abundantly demonstrated the correctness of the principles which the inventor embraced in the construction of his TRUSSES, and which he first applied to the radical cure of a complaint, lately considered beyond the reach of the healing art.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and its accordance with, scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of construction, the limited motion nicely graduated, by experiment, to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles, the permanency of its location on the body, and its pressure on the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and, ultimately, to *accomplish a cure of the disease.* The operation and effect of this Truss is therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use, which, being convex, tended to enlarge the rupture opening." A. G. HULL,

No. 28 North Eighth street.

Philadelphia, August 15, 1829.—ecly

R. S. RISLEY & CO.



HAVE at their Store, No 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms. Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves

may 4—eotf

WOOD TURNING.

JOHN FULTON, No. 3 BANK ALLEY, South side of the Pennsylvania Bank, and back of the Merchants's Coffee House, respectfully informs Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, and the public generally, that having erected a STEAM ENGINE for TURNING, he is enabled to execute the largest orders in his way at the shortest notice, and on such terms as will ensure to his friends and customers the most perfect satisfaction. Constantly on hand a general assortment of Bed Posts. may 15—3m

SHOE MANUFACTORY.

N. KIMBALL, No. 80 North Third street, third door above Cherry street, Manufacturer of Ladies, Misses, and children's fashionable and common boots and shoes for city and country wear, to order or measure.

Also on hand, a general assortment of men and boy's fine and common boots and shoes, gum-elastic overshoes, palm hats, trunks, shoe blacking, varnish, &c. Wholesale and Retail, low for cash. june 5—3m

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber, having removed his establishment from Holmesburg to Bridesburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the building of Cotton Machinery of every description, of the latest and most approved plans now in use, viz:—Cotton Pickers, Lap Machines, Cards, Drawing Speeders, Mules and Throstles, Dressing Machines and Powerlooms for Muslin, Stripe, Ticking, Barring Duck, Sattinets, Cords and Velvet, made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Woollen Machinery, viz: Pickers, Cards with improved condensers, Jacks, Mules, raising and shearing Machines of the latest improved plans, and of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Screws of every description, for Presses and Millers.

Also, Mill Gears, Shafts and Gudgeons finished or unfinished.

Having an iron foundry in operation, castings of every description will be made at short notice, and of superior quality—all of which will be executed at short notice, and at reduced prices. ALFRED JENKS.

N. B. Orders directed to me through the Post Office, Kensington, Philadelphia County, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

feb. 20—6m*

G. W. FARR, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed from 249 Market street, to No. 15 South Third street, a few doors below Market street, and has received, with the late fashions, a handsome assortment of fine, black and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy silk Velvets Valencia, Toilinet, Marseilles, English and French Silk Netting, which will be made to order in 12 hours notice. Medical students and strangers visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Linen Cambric, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves Gravats, &c. feb. 20—tf

THE CASKET,

Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment.

A PERIODICAL Miscellany, issued monthly, each No. containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, and embellished with one Copperplate, and several Wood Engravings, forming, at the end of the year, a volume of about 600 pages, when an elegant title page and general index are added.

It is now three years since the publication of the Casket commenced, and during that time it has steadily acquired a patronage that has never before, it is believed, been extended to any monthly publication in this country. The plan marked out at the commencement of the last year has been constantly pursued, and such other improvements adopted and engrafted upon the original design, as circumstance have suggested, and experience sanctioned.

It is the intention of the publisher to meet the increased patronage which the Casket is now receiving, by correspondent efforts to improve its appearance and enhance its interest. The sources whence instruction and amusing articles may be derived, are continually multiplying with the steady demand which the increase of general reading causes; and the publisher of the Casket possesses every requisite facility for obtaining the best and earliest selections of foreign and domestic literary productions.

The plan of giving views of interesting American Scenery, accompanied with appropriate description, will be continued, with improvements in the mechanical and literary departments thereof; as a decided approbation of such articles has been expressed by a very considerable number of the patrons of the Casket. The love of domestic scenery, properly ministered to, may be made a means of public good—certainly of rational enjoyment.

Portraits of distinguished Americans will continue to be placed in the Casket, and such a sketch of character of the person, or incidents of his life, will be furnished, as shall serve to place his virtues prominently before the reader; with a view not less of justice to the dead, than of an example to the living. In this department, particularly, it will be the aim of the publisher to present such interesting original matter as shall give a new value to this Casket; in fact, permanency to its interest.

To the *facts* of biography, the description of existing scenery, and the details of past events, will be added, the instructive fiction of moral tales; those especially which are intended to illustrate the manners and customs of particular sections of the Union, and those which are calculated to strengthen virtuous resolution, by exhibiting, in its proper light, vice and its pernicious consequences, and showing virtue as affording its own rich reward. As a relief to these presented subjects, all due attention will be given to the light reading, poetry, anecdote, and those *sketcheras* which constitute the agreeable *melange* of an entertaining periodical, and which give a zest to details of facts, and the graver and severe composition, moral essays.

The price of subscription to the Casket, 2 dollars and 50 cents a year if paid in advance, or 3 dollars and 50 cents at the end of the year, is scarcely half that demanded for any other work of an equal size in the country, and it is not the intention of the publisher to increase that price, notwithstanding his extra expenditures to enhance its value.

With this brief reference to the contents of the Casket, and a renewed assurance that its typographical execution shall be of the first kind, and mechanical arrangements generally, such as shall insure to it a favorable reception, the publisher offers the work to the public for an increased patronage.

Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions, are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per cent. for collections. Complete sets for 1827, 1828 and 1829 supplied to order.

Orders, free of postage, will meet with prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances. S. C. ATKINSON Publisher

No. 112. Chesnut Street Philadelphia.

CEDAR TUBS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture Cedar Tubs and Buckets of all kinds, Milk Churns and Butter Tubs, with brass and iron hoops, Bathing tubs, tubs for manufacturers, &c. Shippers, Country Merchants, and others, will find it to their interest to call and purchase the above articles, as they are extensively manufactured by the Subscriber, who will sell them wholesale and retail, as low as any person in the city. The workmanship is warranted. All orders will be punctually attended to. The Subscriber has also a general assortment of Wooden Ware, of all kinds, such as Patent Curled Maple Tubs, Bowls, Baskets, &c.

GIDEON COX, Agent,

No. 337 Market Street, N. W. corner of Ninth street, Philadelphia.

An Apprentice wanted to the Coopering Business. may 15—14t

DAWSON'S

ALE AND PORTER.

JOHN C. RUHLMAN, 18 FRANKLIN PLACE, informs his friends and the public that he continues to Bottle Dawson's Ale and Porter, and a choice assortment of Cider, for home consumption and exportation. may 8—tf

Coal Grates and Fenders.

JAMES M. JACKSON,

HAS removed his Coal Grate and Fender Manufactory, from No. 30 Cherry street, to No. 122 North Fifth street, west side, the eighth door above Race street, where he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public.

J. M. J. has also on hand, for sale, superior Black Varnish, Black Lead, and Rotten Stone, for cleaning and varnishing grates and stoves.

feun. 29—6m

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Dr. T. White's Tooth Ache Drops,

CELEBRATED for the safe, speedy and effectual cure of Tooth Ache, without injury to the miner teeth.

T. W. Dyott, M. L. Gordon, W. Riddle, S. P. Griffitts, T. Dugdale, W. Marriott, W. C. Poole, E. Townsend, G. Meller, S. Townsend, S. Garrigues, E. Needles, Christopher Marshall, John Hart & Son, Dr. Mayweg, John Gegan, Wm. N. Allen, Elijah Myers. june 12—tf

HATTERS' FURS AND TRIMMINGS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by the subscriber at No. 51 Chesnut street, between Second and Third streets, to wit:

Rocky Mountain Beaver,	Drab and Black Beading,
Canada Muskrat Skins,	Do. do. Binding,
Russia Hare do.	Shivers and Reans, assorted colours,
Muskrat Fur,	Linings, Brodes & Looping,
Raw coney Fur,	Tips, plain and embossed,
Carroted do. do.	Figured Satin, for Tips,
Otter and Seal Fur,	Pelongs, Velvets, Buckles
Spanish and Saxony Hat,	&c.
Felts and Bodies,	

All will be sold at the very lowest market prices.

Also, a general assortment of men's fine and coarse hats. RICHARD PRYOR, Jr.

may 1—3m

ALLEN WARD,

NO. 170 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

CONTINUES to offer the premium, $100, for a superior system of TAILORING, which system must not infringe upon his patent. He also continues with unparalleled patronage, to furnish fashionable Tailors with quarterly publications of the TAILORS' ARCHETYPE, and with PICTURES, PLATES, &c. of each modern improvement in Tailoring. Price $10 per annum. mar. 27—6m

SALE OF THE

Wabash & Erie Canal Lands,

In Indiana, on a credit of 17 years.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, approved January 28th, 1828, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of 80 *acres*, or in fractional sections, as the Public Lands are sold, on the *first Monday in October next*, at the town of LOGANSPORT, in the county of Cass, a portion of the Lands granted to the state of Indiana, by the act of Congress, of March 2d, 1827, "*to aid in constructing a Canal, to connect the navigable points the waters of the Wabash river, with those of Lake Erie,*" and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Indiana, and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

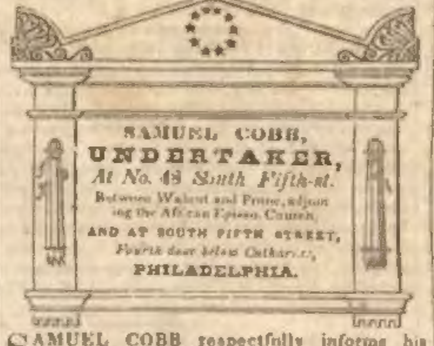
The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following township and ranges, viz: Nos. 1, 2, 10, 12, 13, 24, in Township No 24, North of Range No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian, T. 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26, R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25 R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 25, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 25 R. 1 East of the 2d principal Meridian, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, T. 27, R. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 27, R. 2 East. 1, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 27, R. 3 E. 34, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 4 E. 32, 34, T. 28, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 5 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15 T. 27, R. 6 E. 13, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 7 E. 1, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, 32, T. 28, R. 8 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 8 E. 1, 3, 5, T. 27, R. 9 E. 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 9 E. 13, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 9 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 11 E. 24, 25, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 11 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 13 E. 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 13 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, T. 30, R. 14 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 14 E. 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 32, R. 14, E. 3, 5, 8, T. 30, R. 15 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 31, R. 15 E. 29, 29, 32, 34, T. 32, R. 15 E. except a small portion of some of the sections which were sold by the General Government, previous to the passage of the act of the 2d March, 1827, and also a few tracts selected for lock seites, stone quarries, &c. The sales will continue from day to day, until all the tracts shall have been offered, and no sale made for a less price per acre than is required for Congress lands. The purchaser will have it at his option to make full payment, and receive a patent for the tract purchased; or, by payment of one-fourth of the purchase money, at the time of the sale, and the interest at six per cent. annually, in advance, a credit will be given by the state of seventeen years, from the first Monday of October next, for the residue.

The Erie and Wabash Canal, on or within 5 miles of which these lands are situated, is located 128 miles in the state of Indiana, in the valleys of the Wabash and Maumee rivers, which for fertility of soil, abundance of limestone springs, good timber interspersed occasionally with small prairie, navigable rivers, and water privileges, (independent of the Canal,) is decidedly among the finest portions of the Western Country. The greatest part of the lands in the Canal Donation, is of the richest quality, in a healthy country, well adapted for Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing purposes, and is daily increasing in value from the rapidity of emigration to the lands adjoining, which is believed to be unprecedented, hitherto, in this state, and which must recommend this sale as particularly worthy the attention and interest of the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and Capitalist.

D. BURR,
J. VIGUS,
SAML. LEWIS,
} Commissioners.

Office of Board Com'rs. of the Wabash and Erie Canal Treaty Ground, Indiana, May 19th, 1830.

june 26—3m



SAMUEL COBB,

UNDERTAKER,

At No. 48 South Fifth-st.

Between Walnut and Prune, adjoining the African Episcopal Church,

AND AT SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

Fourth door below Catharine,

PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL COBB respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to open his ready made COFFIN ESTABLISHMENT at the above places, where every thing appertaining to the business, can be procured at the shortest notice and the utmost punctuality, at the most reasonable prices.

HEARSE, MOURNING COACHES, ICE BOXES, of a superior quality; together with Ice, and every other requisite, on the lowest terms.

There being frequently unpleasant feelings as regards disinterment, he would beg leave to state, that he has invented a preventive, which can be examined at the Establishment, No. 48 South Fifth Street.

N. B. Attendance will be given at all times and all hours. may 15—3m

PATENT FLY-NET,

FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale at his Coach-Lace, Fringe, and Military Store in this City. The above improved Patent Fly-Net is manufactured of various colours, to suit either Plated, Brass, or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty durability, and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public.

Apply to HENRY KORN,

april 10—6m No. 22 North Third street.

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never-failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where applications can be made *either by letter*, or personally. nov. 7—1y

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has got on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. feb. 27—6m

FLINT WARE,

Specimens of which, in the form of Pitchers, may be seen upon the sideboards of the most fashionable citizens of this city, New York and Baltimore. Agent for this city. J. S. RUSSELL,

july 17— No. 161 Chesnut street.

CHOLERA MORBUS & DIARRHOEA,

OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, CURED.

A MEDICINE recently discovered which cures the above mentioned diseases with great certainty in from one to three hours, is sold by WM. BAKER, Druggist, No. 6 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. Price 25 cents per bottle, sufficient to cure three persons.—Full proof of its surprising efficacy was made last season, certificates of which may be seen at the Drug Store above named. As these diseases are the most prevalent and dangerous of disorders at this season, every family ought to be supplied, to guard against sudden attacks. june 12—4m

WILLIAM HUGHES,

UNDERTAKER,

NO. 139 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

BETWEEN RACE AND VINE STREETS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, coffins of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 16—1y

Seersuckers, Navarinos

JUST received at the New Staple and Dry Goods Store, 1071 South Second, corner of Race and Race streets—very superior Plaid and Striped Seersuckers, suitable for friends; new style Ginghams; painted and plain Cotte Patent Muslins; Italian Nett Crape de Lyon; Navarino and Bombazet, Navarino Plain, cheap; elegant and white Grenna Chintzes; with an extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, suited to the country trade—all of which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at a small advance.

July 3—3t CHALKLEY S

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 2 Franklin Place; Procures Places, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Stablers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Mates, Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Domestic Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, old, and 12 to serve. do one 20 and 6 to serve.

A man wants a situation in a store.

A Wet Nurse wants a situation, and to go out to suckle.

Wanted several apprentices to different trades. *Orders received for Coal of a superior quality.*

July 17—4t*

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS,

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store, No. 29 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER,	1st, 2d, and 3rd	
UPPER do.	do.	do.
C